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PARIS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1993



President Bill Clinton leaving the White House on Thursday as he began a trip to promote his new economic program.

Clinton Goes on the Road To Sell Economic Plan

By Lawrence Malkin

ional Herald Tribine NEW YORK -- President Bill Clinton went barnstorming in the Midwest on Thursday to sell his economic program to the American people, over the heads of their representatives in Congress, on what the president called "Day One of America's new direction."

Initial reaction was cautiously favorable from the financial markets, the instant publicopinion polls, and even the deficit-cutting champion of the frustrated middle classes, Ross Perot, whom the president took the time to telephone before Wednesday night's State of

the Union Message.

Outside the United States the assessment also looked positive, in part because the U.S. government was at last responding to its allies' decade-long demand for fiscal prudence.

This makes it easier to hold our head up high in international discussions," said a Treasury Department official, hoping the package of budget cuts, taxes and short-term stimulus would bring down interest rates, stimulate growth and serve as a sign of good intentions in discussions with economically anxious U.S. partners at Group of Seven meetings next week in London.

Part of the problem in plumbing the underlying domestic reaction to the program was the intense political storm accompanying President Clinton's determination to reverse the economic theories of Reaganomics. But there was also the fact that his program for cutting the budget deficit and reinvigorating the American economy through public investment in areas ranging

from high technology to children's health was both vast and vague.

Testing his qualities of persuasion, the presi-

dent embarked on a swing through the heart-land in Missouri and Ohio, on to New York and then, this weekend, to the West Coast.

"He always knew it would be a hard sell," said his press secretary. Dee Dee Myers. Mr. Clinton's first audience in St. Louis, Missouri, heard a lively replay of his State of

Clinton adds BTU to the Washington lexicon, and Americans will pay. Page 3.

The early reaction from corporate executives is one of qualified support. Page 11.

the Union Message and an appeal by the president to "tell Congress you support me." "Tell them we cannot keep doing the same

old thing," he said. Early polls by CNN and ABC News/Washington Post showed margins of between 3-to-1 and 4-to-1 approving the president's plan, even though respondents recognized their taxes would go up. (Page 3)
Paul Voicker, the former chairman of the

Federal Reserve Board and the nation's economic conscience during the Reagan years, said: "The speech very eloquently joined the issue and made the best case for deficit reduction that can be made. But it still will reduce the deficit by only about one-third by the end of the president's first term."

The fiscal projections extend for five years,

when the goal is to reduce the deficit from the present 5.4 percent of gross domestic product to 2.7 percent, or the levels of the latter Reagan years. Gross domestic product measures a country's total output of goods and services. minus income from operations abroad.

But virtually no one outside Washington was

yet aware of the administration's own projections, which were presented in charts here by Leon E. Panetta, director of the Office of Management and Budget. In order to bring down the deficit definitively by the start of the next decade to less than 1 percent of gross domestic product, he said, the nation will also have to

reform its private health-care system.
Political criticism was led by Republican politicians and capitalized on the pain in the program - income tax increases for the wealthy and an across-the-board tax on energy.

In a country fed on the rhetoric of low taxes as an engine of prosperity even before Ronald Reagan came to power 12 years ago, President Clinton had to commit all of his personal prestige, as well as the prestige of his cabinet, to the pledge that tax increases will work.

The administration's tactic is to force the Republican minority into a corner by demanding that they come up with their own spending cuts and tax increases.

The Democrats' main task is to keep their

congressional majority in line despite stiff cuts in 150 programs, many of them outmoded but politically sacred, ranging from rural electrifi-

cation loans to nuclear reactor research. The rest of the revenue-raisers, such as higher

See STUMPING, Page 6

President Charts a Bold New Course: It's Uphill

By David E. Rosenbaum

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton campaigned last year on the promise of economic change. He has just described in detail how

difficult and painful that change would be.
Not since World War II has a president proposed such strong medicine. And not since Ronald Reagan 12 years ago called for a popuar program of deep tax cuts and much more money for the Pentagon has a president recommended such a fundamental shift in how the

government operates. After 12 years of Republican emphasis on low taxes and less government involvement in domestic affairs, Mr. Clinton wants to raise taxes and expand government investment in such areas as education and public-works projects. He also wants to cut the budget deficit, which ballooned in the Republican years.

Mr. Clinton has tried to develop a plan that Americans would perceive as fair — one that would require the wealthiest to pay the most, that would put no particular industry or region of the country at a disadvantage while letting . none off the book completely, and that would

wring some wasteful expenditures out of the government.

But fair or not, it would sting. Every household would pay more for gasoline and utilities, a reversal of the campaign promise to cut taxes for the middle class. These families with incomes below \$30,000 would have the new taxes all but offset by increased benefits. And government programs that affect the pocketbooks of ordinary Americans — Social Security, Medicare, student loans - would be trimmed.

In his speech to Congress, Mr. Clinton played down the austerity at first, emphasizing instead his still-unformed plans to change the health and welfare systems and establish a national service corps for young people. An hour into the speech, he finally got around to tax increases and asked his audience for courage and contribution.

The belt-tightening would not begin in earnest until next year. As a prelude, Mr. Clinton would try to create 500,000 new jobs nation wide this year by expanding government spending on construction projects and giving tax breaks to businesses.

But the president's economic planners said

the main purpose of the program — and the basis on which it should be judged — was not what it would do to the economy this year but what it would do about turning the economy

around over the long term. The goal, said Laura D'Andrea Tyson, the head of Mr. Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers, was to "reverse a number of disturbing economic trends"

In the last two decades, Americans have

NEWS ANALYSIS

consumed too much and saved and invested too

• Family incomes have stagnated, even though many more families have two earners. The gap between the rich and the poor has

 And most important for budget purposes, the delicit — the difference between what the government spends and what it gets in tax revenue — is rising inexorably.

Leon E. Panetta, the budget director, said that unless changes - big changes - were enacted, the deficit will exceed half a trillion

dollars by the end of the decade. No economist disputes that those unhealthy trends exist. The only question is whether Mr. Clinton is going about attacking them the right

Republicans in Congress accused the president of insufficient zeal in reducing spending. Mr. Panetta said he welcomed suggestions for further reductions. He challenged them to come

up with the programs they wanted to ax.

"They'll give you a hell of a speech on the delicit." Mr. Panetta said of the administration's critics. "Obviously, our confrontation is going to be on the specifics. If you're just going to give me the regular speech you give at the Rotary Club, forget it."

And one of the most controversial items in the president's proposal was an increase in the income tax imposed on Social Security benefits received by individuals with pretax incomes

\$32,000 The higher Social Security taxes would affect

See PAIN, Page 6

Student's Work on AIDS May Have Pierced Its Armor

By Lawrence K. Altman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A medical student has found what Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston says "may be the Achilles' heel of HIV," the virus that causes AIDS, and has developed a novel drug strategy that eliminates the virus from human cells grown in the test tube.

The strategy involves targeting a combination of three drugs against the same component of HIV, an enzyme that makes copies of the

virus's genetic material. In test tubes, the combination of drugs has blocked the virus from growing and from spreading to other cells, the team reported Thursday in the British scientific journal Na-ture. The scientists noted that the test-tube strategy apparently prevented infection of

healthy cells and successfully treated HIV in cells that had been infected.

The authors of the paper approved the press release from Massachusetts General. But they and other experts emphasized that they did not want to create false hope and cautioned that medicine was full of examples of substances that seemed promising at the test-tube stage. but failed to make viable drugs, whether be-cause they were ineffective in patients or caused unacceptable side effects.

The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association says that of 5,000 chemically synthesized substances only 250 reach the stage of being tested in animals, five reach tests in humans and one is approved by the Food and Drug

The strategy devised by the student, Yung-Kang Chow, involves two marketed anti-HIV

drugs, AZT and ddL, and either of two experimental ones, pyridinone and nevirapine.

Last week the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, chose 10 medical centers throughout the country to test Mr. Chow's therapy concept in 200 patients with advanced HIV infection, said Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, an Institutes official. The Institutes said they were not yet ready to announce the names of the 10

"The concept clearly needs to be pursued very actively, not only with these three drugs but also with other drugs," said Dr. Fauci, who directs the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

He added in an interview: "Even though this is potentially very important, we have to restrain ourselves from immediately making the

leap to say that this is the answer to the treatment of HIV."

Dr. Martin S. Hirsch, who as director of AIDS research at Massachusetts General is Mr. Chow's supervisor and co-author of the report, said nevirapine, which is made by Boehringer Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals Inc. of Ridgefield, Connecticut, would be the third drug used with AZT and ddl in the trials.

The effectiveness will be determined by studying two groups, one of which will receive all three drugs and the other of which will receive only AZT and ddl for purposes of

comparison. "There's always the potential that these drugs will interact in unfavorable ways that we

See AIDS, Page 6

Highlights of the Clinton Proposal



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Senate Votes To Bar HIV **Immigrants**

By Clifford Krauss

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - In a sharp rebuff to President Bill Clinton, the Senate voted overwhelmingly Thursday to block the administration from lifting a ban prohibiting the immigra-tion of people infected with the virus that causes AIDS.

Although the action has little chance of be-coming law, the 76-to-23 vote, in which 34 Democrats voted against the president, illustrated both the lingering discomfort in the Senate over AIDS and immigration issues, and the new president's lack of control over the Senate. It could foreshadow trouble as Mr. Clinton moves beyond economic issues to pursue his social agenda.

The vote followed an emotional debate between Republicans who argued that the country could not afford to risk admitting AIDS victims and Democrats who said Americans should show no less compassion than other industrialized countries that already offer sanc-

tuary to such immigrants.

The administration did not lobby strenuously against the Republican-sponsored measure, fearing it would become as contentious an issue as the proposed lifting of the ban on homosex-

ual service in the military. Homosexual activists privately expressed disappointment with the administration's maction, but Senate Democrats said it was understandable that the White House chose to focus its attention on its proposed economic program, particularly since the HIV measure is highly likely to die in the House.



A BIRD IN THE HAND — An Armenian guerrilla trying to catch a turkey during a break in fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh, the Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan. After several months of an economic blockade by Azerbaijan, the enclave is almost starving.

Boeing to Slash U.S. Jobs 20%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SEATTLE - Boeing Co., the world's leading airplane builder, on Thursday joined the list of big American companies making profound work-force cuts by announcing plans to eliminate 28,000 jobs nationwide by mid-

The cuts, which amount to nearly 20 per-cent of Boeing's work force in the United States, coincided with a sharp production work cutback by a leading member of the European Airbus consortium and further signs of stress in the global airline industry. Boeing said it planned to cut 23,000 jobs this year through resignations, retirements and other attrition as well as layoffs. It plans

an additional 5,000 cuts in the first half of "These reductions reflect the realities of the current market in the aerospace indus-

try," said Frank Shrontz, the company's chairman and chief executive.

"Right now, the airlines are not doing well," he said, "and we're projecting it'll take some time to recover."

Analysts had predicted huge job losses after Boeing said in January that it was cutting production of its 737, 747, 757 and 767, but the cuts were at the high end of expectations. Boeing has said it expects its sales to fall about 14 percent this year because of a continuing clump in this year because of continuing slump in the airline industry.

That slump was underscored Thursday when AMR Corp., owner of the largest U.S. carrier, said it would consider dumping its American Airlines unit if the carrier contin-

ues to post big losses. A spokesman, confirming a report in The See BOEING, Page 13

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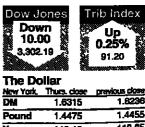
Toll High as Haiti Ferry Sinks

Hundreds of passengers were missing and feared drowned Thursday after an overloaded, rusty ferryboat sank during a storm off southern Haiti.

boat. The sinking came during heavy rain several hours into the ship's journey to the capital. Officials said there were about 60 known survivors. News of the accident reached Port-au-Prince on Thurs-

As many as 1,500 people may have been on the ferry

day as bodies of the victims began washing onto beaches 119.15 around southern towns. (Page 6) 5.5057



BELGRADE - Serbian commanders agreed Thursday to allow a United Nations relief convoy to reach Muslims in eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina, but a UN official said that a decision to suspend relief operations in the former Yugoslav republic remained in effect.

The official, Lyndall Sachs, a spokeswoman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said a Serbian militia in Rogatica had inspected the convoy and authorized its departure for Gorazde in eastern Bosnia. She said this convoy was an exception to the commissioner's decision to suspend relief efforts.

The Serbs had refused for two days to let the convoy pass, the third week in a row it had prevented food and medicine from reaching the 70,000 Muslims in Gorazde. The convoy was expected to ar-rive Friday after repairs were made

to the road to Gorazde. Sadako Ogata, the UN high

Plan for Trials On War Crimes Gains at the UN

The Associated Press UNITED NATIONS, New York — The five permanent members of the UN Security Council agreed Thursday to seek the establishment of an international court to punish war criminals in the former

Yugoslavia. The United States, Britain, France and Russia had sup-ported the concept, but did not get China's support until Thursday, diplomats said.

The text of a draft resolution they agreed upon will ask Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali to study ways to set up the court, which would limit its jurisdiction to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia. War crimes committed after

Jan. 1, 1991, would be punished by the court, under the draft. Diplomats said that was an arbitrary date they had

This marks the first time such a step has been taken since the Allies created the Nuremberg tribunal to try the leaders of Nazi Germany after World War II.

commissioner for refugees, called off aid efforts in Bosnia on Wednesday in response to the Serbs' refusal to let convoys through to isolated Muslim towns in the east, and in response to the Bosnian government's decision last week to boycott all UN aid until the eastern towns could be sup-

Miss Sachs said the Serbs' agreement to let the convoy move on would not affect Mrs. Ogata's decision to suspend relief operations. "We regard this as a one-off

thing," she said. "There will be no relief operations until there is agreement by all parties to ensure secure conditions. Miss Sachs said a second convoy

-headed for villages near the east-ern town of Cerska, which have been cut off from all aid for II months — was still blocked at the border with Serbia. A third UN convoy, which had

been due to leave Belgrade on Thursday for the eastern Bosnian town of Zepa was still in the Serbi-an capital. Miss Sachs said.

Earlier, American officials said the Clinton administration was considering using planes to drop food supplies into regions of Bos-nia-Herzegovina cut off by Serbian militias. Bosnian Muslim leaders have long requested such a move.

The aid standoff has put pres-

sure on the United States to make good on hints of a more active U.S. role, which have come from Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, American officials said.
"It is definitely being seriously

considered, especially in the last several days," one official said. Meanwhile, a new round of Bosnian peace talks at the United Nations was jeopardized even before resumption Thursday, with Bosnian Serbs announcing a boycott unless the talks were moved back to

In a letter to Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, co-chairmen of the Bosnian peace conference, the Bosnian Serb delegation said it would not be returning to UN headquarters in New York "for the time

being."
The delegation complained that it had been subjected to "unequal treatment" during its stay in New York. The letter cited repeated anti-Serb demonstrations and U.S. visa restrictions which limited them to a 10-block area around the UN

The absence of the Serbs, who occupy two-thirds of Bosnia's territory, would render Friday's round of talks largely irrelevant.
(AFP, Reuters, WP, NYT)



Swedish UN soldier watching Canadians remove a tank Thursday from a checkpoint on the border between Serbia and the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. Swedish troops were relieving Canadians in the mission to keep the war from spreading to Macedonia.

A Yeltsin Setback on Bosnia

Legislators Vote to Oppose Sanctions Against Only Serbs

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As a striking example of the strong nationalist sentiments with which the Yeltsin government must contend, the standing Russian legislature voted overwhelmingly for a nonbinding resolution on Thursday that would overturn Russian policy on the

Several days after President Bill Clinton's special envoy on the Bosnian crisis met with Russian legislators and Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev, the standing legislature, the Supreme Soviet, voted by 162 to 4 to urge the United Nations to impose sanctions on Croatia or. if not, to lift them on Serbia.

Russia has traditionally close ties to fellow Slavs and fellow religionists in Serbia, and Russian nationalists have decried what they say is Mr. Kozyrev's "betrayal" of historical allies in pursuit of a "pro-

Western" policy. Mr. Kozvrev, who is scheduled to deliver a policy statement on Bosnia-Herzegovina to the standing leg-islature on Friday, has criticized some members of parliament for their support for Serbia and pleaded for an even-handed policy.

"Unconditional support for one of the Slav peoples against all the other peoples of Yugoslavia" must be roided, he said,

The vote Thursday, which will embarrass Mr. Koeyrey, does not augur well for the ratification of the START-2 nuclear-arms reduction treaty signed in January by President Boris N. Yeltsin and President

The ratification debate is scheduled to begin Monday, and Russian conservatives have made similar accusations that the treaty protects U.S. strategic interests, while eliminating the backbone of Russia's traditional deterrent, the heavy SS-18 missiles. What prompted parliamentary concern over Bos-

nia-Herzegonia was a Croatian army offensive, beginning in late January, to retake Serbian-held territory in southern Croatia's Krajina region. The Croats have used a period of truce with the Serbs to bolster their army, and many Russian nationalists feel that the West, the United States in particular, has been too quick to blame the Serbs for all problems in the former

About 100 people demonstrated Thursday outside the Russian Foreign Ministry against Mr. Kozyrev's Balkan policy. They fired several flares at the building before the police dispersed them.

Mr. Kozyrev, who has strongly backed the peace plan of the international mediators Cyrus R. Vance and Lord Owen, is relieved that the United States has not taken a more openly pro-Bosnian position.

In meetings in Moscow over the weekend with Russian legislators, the new U.S. envoy to negotiations on the Balkan crisis, Reginald Bartholomew, was told that Russia would not support stronger sanctions

Mr. Kozyrev, who is detested by Russian nationalists and conservatives, has tried to balance public statements about Moscow's "independent policy" with support for the Vance-Owen plan. He is also said to have warned Washington that a pro-Bosnian stance could jeopardize the chances of Russia's ratification of the START-2 treaty.

The resolution said that the Supreme Soviet "considers it advisable" for the Russian government to ask the United Nations Security Council to impose sanc-tions against Croatia while alleviating those already imposed on the Serbs. If this request is rejected, the resolution urges that sanctions against the Serbs be lifted altogether.

The resolution urged the combatants to stop fighting and negotiate and the rest of the world to stop supplying arms and refrain from military intervention.

Russia Plans Memorial to KALFlight007

MOSCOW — Russia will build a memorial to the 269 people who died when a South Korean airliner was shot down in Soviet airspace almost 10 years ago, the press agency Itar-Tass said Thursday.

The memorial, on Sakhalin Island in the Russian Far East, will show a narrow path vanishing into the sea. Stone pillars will be erected with plaques bearing the names of the victims, Itar-Tass said.

The deputy governor of Sa-khalin, Yuri Mishuta, said the unveiling of the monument and a memorial service for the victims are scheduled for Sept. l, the 10th anniversary of the downing of the Korean Air Lines jet. The airline is now called Korean Air.

Everyone aboard Flight 007 was killed when the airliner was shot down by a Soviet fighter near Sakhalin. Moscow asserted at the time that the plane was on a spying mission for the CIA. South Korea and the United States said the airliner had entered Soviet sirspace by mistake. An international investigation of the incident is continuing.

about the way the transitional gov-

The government-ANC proposal.

which still must be approved by a

multiparty negotiating forum ex-pected to be convened next month,

calls for South Africa's first all-race

election to be held by the first quar-

ter of next year. A legislative body

would be elected and would write a

more than 50 percent of the vote,

South Africa's next president is

The executive branch would also

The president would be able to

in some still-to-be-negotiated ar-

But any constitutional clause

post-apartheid constitution.

ernment was expected to work.

WORLD BRIEFS

Li Calls for Better U.S.-China Ties

BEIJING (Reuters) — Prime Minister Li Peng called Thursday, improved relations with the United States, a day after Beijing improved relations with the United States, a day after Beijing in announced the release from prison of two prominent student campa

ers for democracy and a 76-year-old Roman Catholic bishop. ors for democracy and a revenue with Alexander M. Haig, a former by Mr. Li said in a meeting with Alexander M. Haig, a former by secretary of state, that all "artificially created obstacles" to a better by scarciary or state, that all a threathy away," Xinhua, the official pre-

agency, said.

In addition, the official newspaper China Daily quoted Mr. Li a saying: "We are ready to conduct cooperation with U.S. business circle." in areas like energy, communications and telecommunications.

Study Links Body Shape to Fertility

LONDON (AP) — The fatter a woman's waist is relative to he is size, the longer it takes her to get pregnant, according to a Dutch shared

Doctors have long known that women who are too thin or obest has more difficulties getting pregnant than women of average weight line. The Dutch study, which appears in the Saturday issue of The Bridge Medical Journal, suggests that fertility is not only affected by weight has by how the weight is distributed.

"Our study shows women who are of normal weight and apple shape have a lower probability of conception than normal weight women who nave a lower probability of conception than a subject of the arc pear-shaped," said Dr. Boukje Zaadstra, an endemiologist at the Institute of Preventive Health Care, at The Netherlands Organization for Applied Scientific Research in Leiden, Netherlands. Although the scientific Research in Leiden, Netherlands. tists do not know why body shape correlates with fertility, they speculated that fat could act like a chemical signal, touching off the release of hormones. Apple shaped women, the typical male shape, may have higher levels of male hormones compared to pear-shaped women, the typical female physique, the researchers said.

Burma Denounces Nobel Mission

BANGKOK (AFP) — A member of Burma's ruling junta descenced the peace mission to Thailand by Nobel laureates on Thursday as degroup issued an open letter calling for the release of the Burma's dissident Daw Aung San Sun Kyi.

Major General Khin Nyunt, Burma's intelligence chief, said the seen Nobel Peace Prize winners were "using the land of a teighboring country to attack Burma's internal affairs," Rangoon radio said in a broaders provided bers. "We have no plan to change our internal political and

monitored here. "We have no plan to change our internal political and human rights policies" because of their actions," he said.

The laureates, barred from entering Burma by Rangoon's military government, called the imposition of an international arms embage.

against the Burmese junta an "extremely urgent" matter and said ingroup would convey that message to the United Nations.

Haiti Hijacker Gives Up His Gun

MIAMI (AP) - A man armed with a gun seized a hostage at an airport in Haiti, hijacked a missionary group's plane with 12 others about and ordered it to Miami on Thursday, an official said.

But the gunman surrendered his weapon to the crew about two and r half hours later, before the plane reached Miami, a U.S. law enforcement source said. The hijacker, who the source said was a soldier, shot a hole in the calling of the plane before it took off, but no injuries were reported. The hijacked plane was a twin-propeller DC-3.

China Says No to Patten, Yes to Talks

HONG KONG (Reuters) - Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China has ruled out concessions on Governor Chris Patten's proposals for democratic change for Hong Kong, but opened the door to discussing the colony's political future with P. tain.

In a magazine interview, Mr. Qian stuck to his hard line against Mr. Patten's proposals but conspicuously did not repeat a long standing Chinese demand that they must be scrapped before negotiations on the present impasse can begin. He raised the possibility of talks, which was not a prospect only two months ago.

"Any major changes regarding Hong Kong's future," Mr. Qian said, "political system must be undertaken in consultation with the Chinese side in order to achieve Hong Kong's stable transition and smooth

For the Record

A Berlin court dropped attempted manufacturer charges against a former East German border guard Thursday, dosing Germany's cight trial over the shooting of would-be escapees at the Berlin Wall. The court said there was no evidence that the former Stasi captain intended to kill two East Germans who tried to flee to the West across the wall on April & 1989. It was the second acquittal in the border-guard trials since the wall came down at the end of 1989. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

A citywide strike by Paris postal employees appeared to be easing off or Thursday, with talks resuming between unions and management and one labor confederation pulling out of the action. La Poste, the French postal service, said only about 25 percent of the capital's 7,000 mail delivery employees were on strike Thursday.

Trains in Brittany, including a high-speed TGV, were delayed Thursday morning when French fishermen burned tires and furniture on tracks at the station in Quimper to protest a slump in seafood prices. The fishermen attribute the crisis to unfair competition from other European Community members and to low-priced imports from the United States and East European countries.

A one-day strike in Britain by 2,000 customs officers and administra-tors at airports and border points Thursday caused few travel disruptions, a Customs and Excise spokesman said. Members of the Civil and Public Service Association were protesting a cut in overtime pay.

Christopher, in Cairo, **Tests Mideast Attitudes**

By John M. Goshko Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Secretary of State
Warren M. Christopher arrived
here Thursday with what U.S. officials said were instructions from President Bill Clinton to determine to determine whether the parties are ready to end procedural want make the compromises necessary for the United States to continue to pay significant attention to the Middle East peace process.

"It's a big world out there with lots of things to do," a senior U.S. official aboard Mr. Christopher's plane said during the trip to Cairo. We're willing to do our part if they're willing to do theirs. But it cannot continue to have a high priority if we're pushing against a closed door."

Mr. Christopher himself was more discreet in his public remarks when he was greeted by the Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa. to do our best, and we will be assessing whether the parties are

The senior official on the plane had been more direct, warning that a recent remark about Mr. Christopher's being in "a listening mode" did not mean that the new adminis-

ready to do theirs."

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tration intended to approach the 15-month-old peace process in a

leisurely manner.
U.S. officials said that the Cinton administration, in establishing

its foreign policy priorities, wants gling and to set dates for substantive negotiation. The talks have been stalled since Dec. 17, when Israel deported more than 400 Palestinians to a no-

man's-land between Israel and

Lebanon. The 400 had been accused of advocating violence in Israeli-occupied territories, Palestinian delegates to the talks have said they will not return to the bargaining table until all the deporters are turned to Israel. The government of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has since said that 100 of the Palestinians could

return immediately and the rest by He said: "We believe there are the end of the year. But Palestinian important opportunities here that representatives have rejected this as should not be missed by the parties. inadequate and urged Arab government. We have come to the region ready ernments to put greater pressure on Israel. Mr. Moussa said during the ar-

rival ceremonies for Mr. Christopher: "All of us have to do more in order that the deportees return to their homes very soon." Mr. Christopher parried Mr. Moussa's remark by saying, "I'm

here to try to encourage the parties to resume the peace process."

He did not elaborate, but he seemed to be hinting that the Unifed States believes the deportee issue has been dealt with adequately and that it is time to move on.

That, the senior U.S. official said, is the message that Mr. Chris-topher will present to President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and in Ris visits over the next few days with leaders of Jordan, Syria, Sandi Arabia, Kuwait and Israel.



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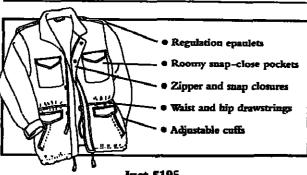


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ANC Backs Proposal For Mixed Cabinet

By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service

SOWETO, South Africa - After a week of semantic gyrations, the African National Congress made it clear Thursday that it had reached agreement with the white minority government on most major elements of a proposed five-year transitional government, except on

what it would be called. The ANC insists on calling it a government of national unity. The government prefers to call it a power-sharing arrangement. Both sides simple majority vote. Given that profess to be horrified that anyone the ANC is expected to receive ould say they have a deal.

Behind the posturing lies a political dilemma that seems likely to likely to be Mr. Mandela. bedevil both parties for the five years of their negotiated transition: be based on proportional represen-How can two such ideological op-tation, with all parties that receive posites and historical enemies join together in one government without alienating their own supporters out alienating their own supporters and fueling fringe parties to their

left and right? The solution during this opening make some executive decisions on week of staged unveilings has been his own, but he would require approach of the chief of his cabinet a barrage of word-play from both proval of two-thirds of his cabinet sides, with deals being announced, repudiated and revived several eas times. At the height of the confusion, both President Frederik W. de a two-thirds majority to adopt a Klerk and Nelson Mandela, the constitution, Last year, talks foun-ANC leader, were reported to be dered over whether the approval publicly walking away from the threshold for a constitution should agreements that their negotiators be 70 percent or 75 percent. were privately assuring reporters that deals with the regional func-

and diplomats were on track. On Thursday, the ANC insisted tions, powers and boundaries

that no deals had been struck in would have to be approved by a "smoke-filled rooms," but at the two-thirds majority of all legisla-same time disclosed new details tors from regional voter lists. Kavry's New York Bar THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE 14 Just tell the taxi driver, "Sank roo doe noo" se MONTREUX; Montreux Palace HAMBOURG: Bleichenhof

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FIRST 100 DAYS / STEE DAYS

The Speech the President Falled to Deliver

WASHINGTON - Dozens of aides spent hundreds of hours drafting the speech that President Bill Clinton took to Capitol Hill with him on Wednesday night. But that was not the speech that Mr. Clinton delivered.

In the end, much of the president's address — whole paragraphs even — were completely ad-libbed by a politician who loves nothing

more than to tinker with, and rewrite, his speeches.

As Mr. Clinton rambled on, one passage seemed to come out of nowhere, and provoked the extraordinary spectacle of loud, even disrespectful laughter from the Republican side of the House chamber. That was when Mr. Clinton talked about the "independent figures" from the Congressional Parket Office.

figures" from the Congressional Budget Office. Undaunted by his opponents' derision of the budget office, which during the Reagan and Bush years was virtually always at odds with administration estimates of the federal deficit and other important

administration estimates of the federal deficit and other important numbers, the president forged on.

"Well, you can laugh, my fellow Republicans," he joked. "But I'll point out that the Congressional Budget Office was normally more conservative on what was going to happen and closer to right than previous presidents."

Mr. Clinton's ad-libbing seemed surprising since he had spent the day displaying the trait that sets him apart from his more disciplined predecessors: He likes to write, and rewrite and rewrite speeches until moments before he delivers them.

A 'Reasonable' White House Jogging Track?

WASHINGTON - What's next - his own private McDonald's? President Clinton confirmed that he was building a jogging track on the White House grounds, to be financed with \$30,000 in private contributions in much the same way Nancy Reagan embellished her china closet and other White House items.

Surely, this could not be what the president meant by "sacrifice."
"I could be wrong, but I don't think the American people will see the jogging track as an extravagance," Dee Dee Myers, the White House press secretary, said Wednesday after Mr. Clinton was perpered with questions about the track during a late-afternoon photo opportunity. "They'll see it as a prudent and --- what's the word I'm looking for - reasonable measure," Ms. Myers added.

For Mrs. Quayle, New Job and Long Commute

WASHINGTON - Marilyn Quayle, wife of former Vice President Dan Quayle, is joining the Indianapolis law firm of Krieg DeVault Alexander & Capehart.

William R. Neale, a partner in the firm and a longtime friend of the Quayles', said that although Mrs. Quayle was returning to Washington after the announcement, she was already starting to work, by telephone and fax.

The Quayles plan to move to Indianapolis in June. Until then, Mrs. Quayle, a 1974 graduate of the Indiana University School of Law, will commute to the office from Washington. She will work mainly in the areas of corporate, international-business and health-

"Our clients will benefit from the expertise and knowledge Marilyn has developed over the past 16 years in Washington," Mr. Neale

Quote-Unquote

President Clinton, in his address to Congress: "I did not seek this office to place blame. I come here tonight to accept responsibility, and I want you to accept responsibility with me. And, if we do right by this country, I do not care who gets the credit for it."

Away From Politics

 Calcium supplements reduced women's annual bone loss after menopause by one-third to one-half in a new study, a New Zealand team reported in The New England Journal of Medicine. The Journal said in an editorial that women should take at least 1.000 milligrams of calcium a day and that they should take from 400 to 800 international units of vitamin D.

 Prospective jurors in the Rodney King beating trial in Los Angeles expressed fears of new riots if four white police officers are acquitted on federal charges but said such fears would not affect their verdict.

 An anti-nuclear campaigner who rushed the stage to smash a crystal statue presented to former President Ronald Reagan in October was sentenced in Las Vegas to four months in federal prison. The man, Rick Paul Springer, is to begin serving his term on April 2.

• As much as \$40 million is believed to be missing from an armoredcar service whose owners, Robert and Susanna Scaretta, are accused of stealing the money and gambling some of it away in Atlantic City.

• The crash of USAir Flight 405, which killed 27 people in March during a severe spowstorm at La Guardia Airport in New York, was caused by a combination of ice buildup on the wings, human error and confusion in the cockpit, federal investigators said in their final NYT, Remers, AP

Agenda Will Work, President Pleads, if It's Left Intact

By Ruth Marcus and Ann Devroy

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Presenting a four-year blueprint for reinvigorating the American economy. President Bill Clinton combined one of the largest tax increases in history with significant deficit reductions. new government spending to create jobs and a prom-ise of fairness for the middle class.

Mr. Clinton introduced his economic plan to Congress and the American people Wednesday night in an hourlong State of the Union address that also promoted a variety of other measures - from health care to gun control to campaign finance reform — as part of bis vision of "a new direction" for the nation.

"This economic plan can't please everybody." Mr. Clinton said at the end of his address, when he returned to what aides had said would be virtually its only focus. "If the package is picked apart, there'll be something that will anger each of us and won't please anybody. But if it is taken as a whole it will help all of

He urged Congress and the nation to resist "the temptation to focus only on a particular spending cut you don't like or some particular investment that wasn't made - and nobody likes the tax increases. But let's just face facts: For 20 years through administrations of both parties, incomes have stalled and debt has exploded and productivity has not grown as it should. We cannot deny the reality of our condition. We have got to play the hand we were dealt and play it

Much as former President Ronald Reagan set the tone for his administration when he unveiled a package of tax and spending cuts 12 years ago, Mr. Clinton outlined a new Democratic order that his advisers say honestly confronts the economic realities facing the country and fairly spreads the burdens and benefits.

Mr. Clinton said 98.8 percent of America's families

Poll Says 79% Back Clinton's Castor Oil

WASHINGTON — Two surveys taken immediately after President Bill Clinton's address to Congress found that viewers strongly supported his economic plan, despite the fact that it proposed

higher taxes.
Of 514 people who saw the speech, 79 percent favored the plan, with 62 percent supporting the proposals enthusiastically, according to a Gallup poll done for CNN and USA Today. It said 16 percent opposed the plan. The remaining 5 percent

had no opinion. The margin of error was plus or minus 5 percentage points.

An ABC-Washington Post survey found 74 percent of the people who had watched the speech approved of most of Mr. Clinton's proposals. Eighteen percent disapproved, 6 percent had mixed feelings and 2 percent had no opinion. The telephone poll of 591 people — 70 percent of whom watched the address — had the same margin of error as the CNN-USA Today poll.

stressed that neither Medicare nor Social Security recipients would face cuts in their benefits, and that the overall tax burden for families earning \$40,000 a year would rise less than \$17 a month.

The president's proposed energy tax will cost the average family earning \$40,000 a year \$10 more per month, officials said. According to documents released by the administration, more than half the overall tax burden proposed by Mr. Clinton would be borne by families with annual income of more than \$200,000. The higher income tax rates will apply to individuals with taxable incomes — total earnings minus allowed deductions - of \$115,000 and up, and those filing jointly with combined taxable income above \$140,000.

About a quarter of those who receive Social Security would have to pay additional taxes on their benefits. Clinton aides, offering details on the projects out-

would have "no increase in their income tax rates." He lined by the president, said the program included spending cuts and tax increases totaling \$325 billion over four years — of which two-thirds would go to reduce the deficit and one-third for investments. Mr. Clinton's proposals would bring in \$186 billion in new taxes, one of the largest tax increases in history.

But his advisers warned that the deficit would

return to its upward trajectory after 1997 unless health care costs were reined in, and Mr. Clinton devoted a significant part of his speech to an impassioned plea for restructuring health care. "All of our efforts to strengthen the economy will fail — let me say this again. I feel so strongly about

this - all of our efforts to strengthen economy will fail unless we also take this year - not next year, not five years from now, but this year - bold steps to reform our health care system."

transition from campaigning to governing. To get there, he was forced to put aside some prominent pledges: to cut taxes on the middle class, to halve the deficit in four years, to provide increased health care for Americans while controlling health costs.

At the same time, he reinforced other elements of his campaign: to increase social spending in programs for children, for AIDS treatment and research and for worker training; to stimulate the economy with federal spending and make extreme reduction in the deficit later: to trim the cost of the federal government; to move more of the tax burden onto the wealthy, and to

The package embodied a word - sacrifice - that was never spoken during the Clinton campaign. It also reinforced a theme that was prominent in the campaign —that the rich and special interests would have to give back some of what they had gained during the 12 years of Republican government.

To match the tax increases, Mr. Clinton proposed a roughly equivalent amount in spending cuts aimed at reducing the deficit. Included in the savings is \$8.3 billion gained by freezing federal workers' pay next fiscal year and giving lower raises than scheduled after

Although Mr. Clinton will phase in his deficit reduction, starting with \$66 billion in 1994, the new spending will come quickly. Because of what administration economists describe as a "jobless recovery." Mr. Clinton asked Congress for increased spending including a \$30 billion short-term stimulus package divided among new spending and tax incentives — that he estimates will create 500,000 jobs.

He proposed spending \$160 billion during the next four years in "long-term investment" in children and families, rebuilding the nation's infrastructure, high The Clinton address and the budget documents put technology, worker training and other programs that out by his advisers amount to the president's official were at the heart of his campaign for the presidency.

Opposition

Too Reliant

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

political math took shape on

Thursday as Republicans revealed

their strategy for combating what they called President Bill Clinton's

tax-heavy, big-government eco-

cast Mr. Clinton's plan as relying

more on stultifying tax increases

than on cuts in government spend-

ing — an assertion the White House disputes.

to love President Clinton," the Sen-

ate Republican leader. Bob Dole of

Republicans opposed an imme-

diate \$30 billion in economic stim-

ulus as wasteful, given recent im-

proved economic statistics, and

complained that the middle class

would not be spared higher energy

taxes. They reportedly plan to un-

package and they renewed their call

for a constitutional amendment re-

quiring a balanced federal budget.

It appeared that the Republican

position was designed in part to

win back two crucial voting blocs

as they look ahead to congressional

elections net year. Those groups are

the so-called Reagan Democrats.

who voted for Mr. Clinton in No-

vember after voting for Ronald

Reagan and George Bush in 1980, 1984 and 1988, and reform-minded

m aencu-r

Kansas, said Thursday.

"If you love taxes, you're going

Republican leaders in Congress

nomic agenda.

WASHINGTON - The new

Calls Plan

On Taxes

Reaction In Europe **And Asia** Is Praise

By Eugene Robinson

Washington Post Service
LONDON — International reaction to President Bill Clinton's economic plan was generally favorable on Thursday, with most economists and officials agreeing that it was an important step in the right direction but some expressing worries that it did not go far enough.

In London, Paris, Tokyo and other financial centers, Mr. Clinton was praised for seriously tackling the soaring U.S. deficit, which is seen as a drag on the world economy. But there was also concern that his proposed budget cuts might not be deep enough, and that the program might be more difficult to push through Congress than Mr. Clinton thinks.

Officials also said they had doubts about the plan to raise billions of dollars in new tax revenue from foreign-owned businesses in the United States. The Confederation of British Industry plans to mount a lobbying campaign in

Washington on the issue. There was no reaction from Prime Minister John Major or British treasury officials. Mr. Major is to visit Washington next week.

Reaction among Japanese officials and business leaders was favorable. Mr. Clinton's unvarnished call for higher taxes was hailed as an example of political courage.

Kono, the chief cabinet secretary. Said Rokuro Ishikawa, chairman of the Japan Chamber of Com-

deficit will directly revitalize the

"As a politician myself, I'm tion-led economy to increasing indeeply impressed," said Yohei vestment in the future." The reduction of the U.S.



John Duncks/The Associated Press

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and the deputy budget director, Alice M. Rivlin, preparing to testify Thursday in the Senate.

U.S. economy, and in a broader ity in the world economy."

said Mr. Clinton had sketched out global issues." a plan to "switch from a consump-

An official of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Induspreciates" the focus on deficit re-duction and enhancing U.S. "If our companies ar

competitiveness, because such ef- be taxed fairly, that's O.K.," he media since the presidential eleconsense that will bring about prosperforts were necessary "for the reviadded. "But if they're going to be
tion in November will fall flat."

In Paris, the daily Le Monde said talization of the world economy Takeshi Nagano, chairman of and for the U.S. to continue to the Japan Employers Association, exercise leadership in resolving

But as for Mr. Clinton's vow to "ensure through effective tax enforcement" that foreign companies pay their fair share, the official said Japan believed that "singling out try said the agency "especially ap- foreign companies in a speech is

China's official Xinhua press agency said that some businesses might decide to move their operations if the U.S. plan hit them too hard.

"If no improvement is made in the job picture," it said, "many feel that the current wave of good feel-

in an editorial that President Clinton had "shown courage."

"At the risk of his own popularity, he attacked the roots of the 'American evil,' " the paper said.

Overall, praise was most lavish
for Mr. Clinton's call for higher taxes. A Tokyo Broadcasting System anchorman marveled at a poll

independents who supported Ross Perot, the Dallas billionaire who crusaded to cut the deficit, in November. Republicans also hit the airwaves on Thursday in an effort to persuade Americans that the Clin-

ton deficit-cutting plan showed that the Democrats had not managed to curb their historic appetite for expensive social programs.

The strong Republican attack on the president's plan was formally

launched on Wednesday night in a broadcast address by Representative Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader. Mr. Michel accused the presi-

dent of not having a long-range economic strategy, of using code words like "contribution" for higher taxes, of starting a partisan "propaganda" campaign to sell his program, of "juggling the figures" in economic discussions and of presenting "fragmented, ad hoc pro-

"The Clinton spin doctors have even given us a new political vocab-ulary," Mr. Michel said. "Investment now means big government spending your tax dollars. Change now means reviving old, discredited big government tax-and-spend schemes.

Mr. Dole characterized the plan as "very heavy on the tax side and very weak on the spending cuts

He complained that Republicans had not been consulted by the White House on the plan. He mocked the short-term stimulus package as one containing "\$20 to \$25 billion worth of goodies" for Democratic programs.

Democrats countered that some new spending was needed on programs that will save money in the ong run, such as child immunizations and the Head Start preschool program for disadvantaged youth. In a boost to Mr. Clinton, Mr. Perot offered qualified praise for the package, saying Thursday that, although details needed to be clari-fied, the president had made "a great speech" that showed the federal government finally "facing the issues" of high debt. Mr. Perot also endorsed the need to raise taxes to fight the deficit.

"Certainly Mr. Perot has a constituency out there, people who care about reducing the delicit and getting the economy back on track," said Dee Dee Myers, Mr. Clinton's press secretary.

President Adds BTU to Washington Lexicon, and Americans Will Pay be 7.5 cents a gallon higher than it is now. With the average household using about 1,000 gallons of gasoline a year, that means an increase cost of gasoline a year, that means an increase cost of the tax would not be imposed directly on containing the containing that the middle class harder than it hits the evergy, including wind, solar power and geothermal power. We would have raised the price of oil. The administration proposed the same BTU tax for coal and natural gas even though coal nollutes more: coal is

By Steven Greenhouse

r. in Caird

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton wants to add some new letters to the government's tax-code alphabet soup: BTU.

His proposed broad-based energy tax would apply to the energy content of nearly all fuels, as measured by the British thermal unit, or BTU the quantity of heat needed to raise the temperature of a pound of water by I degree Fahrenheit. When the tax is fully in force, the Treasury estimates, it will increase the average energy bill of \$2.242 for a family of four earning \$25,000 by

The new tax would raise the price of gasoline by 2.5 cents a gallon next year; in 1996, the tax would about \$25 the first year and \$75 the third year.

Treasury officials said the energy tax would result in a 75-cent increase in the average home's monthly electricity bill, currently \$67, in the first year, and in a \$2.25 increase in the third year.

Administration officials said they chose the energy new tax because it would encourage conservation, would reduce pollution and would not hurt any one region much more than others. Mr. Clinton selected it after criticizing a gasoline tax during the presidential campaign on the ground that it would hit the middle class disproportionately. But many experts say that a broader energy tax would

The tax would not be imposed directly on con-

sumers but on producers, refiners and transporters. It would then be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices. Administration officials propose to phase in the

tax over three years, with the first third taking effect on July 1, 1994. The new tax would increase energy costs for the typical household by about 4.5 percent once it is fully phased in after July 1, 1996. The new tax would increase the cost of gasoline,

natural gas, home heating oil and electricity coming from coal, hydropower and nuclear power. But the tax would not apply to renewable sources of

taxed according to the BTU's it produces: for example, a tax of 25.7 cents for each million BTU's of coal and natural gas, 59.9 cents for each million BTU's of oil. The price of a million BTU's of natural gas varies by season, but is about \$2. The same unit of heavy oil, the kind used in competition with gas and coal, is around \$2.50. That unit of coal is around \$1.50.

Administration officials said they proposed to tax oil more because it pollutes more than natural gas and because imposing a similar levy on both fuels would have raised the price of cleaner-burning natural gas far more proportionally than it

far cheaper, so the tax would be proportionally The administration also proposed to extend a

2.5-cent-a-gallon federal gasoline tax that was scheduled to expire in 1995. Industry officials welcomed the news that the

energy tax would not be placed on raw materials that are components of other products, like oil derivatives used to make plastics. The administration plans to collect \$1.5 billion from this tax in the fiscal year 1994, \$8.9 billion in

1995, \$16.4 billion in 1996 and \$22.3 billion in

Details Are Still AWOL On the Defense Budget

By John Lancaster and Barton Gellman Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton has announced plans to cut the defense budget by \$88 billion over four years, an amount roughly in line with his campaign pledge to shrink the armed forces from 1.8 million men and women in uniform to 1.4 million by 1997.

But many details of the president's plan remained unclear, and military officials declined to provide information on the size or kind of cuts they would propose.

They acknowledged, moreover, that the plan was based in part on assumptions about savings and costs in the future that could prove to be wrong. If they are wrong officials said, Mr. Clinton will probably need to make still deeper cuts in personnel, equipment and

training. The size and shape of the military budget ultimately will be decided in Congress, where the Clinton plan is most likely to come under attack from both those who as unrealistic.

favor deeper spending cuts to pay for domestic programs and those trying to preserve jobs in the defense industry.

The goals announced by Mr. Clinton in his address to Congress on Wednesday night would basically speed up a process begun un-der former President George Bush, who proposed a post-Cold War "base force" of 1.6 million uniformed personnel, compared with 2.1 million during the 1991 Gulf War. Mr. Clinton said in the election campaign last year that he would shrink the armed forces still further, to reduce spending by \$62

billion through 1997. But the actual cuts are most like ly to be somewhat more painful than Mr. Clinton suggested then.

That is because he based his spending-reduction target on the Bush administration's assumptions that improved management would save tens of billions of dollars over the next several years, and military officials recently said those assumptions had come to be viewed

Perot Lauds the Program But Assails the System By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Ross Perot said Thursday that it was "completely unrealistic to expect meaningful cuts in government spending from Congress" as long as the present political ground rules re-

"Job No. I is political reform, because we won't get our finances in order until you change the system," Mr. Perot said.

Speaking the day after President Bill Clinton unveiled an econom-

ic program combining spending cuts and increased taxes in an effort to reduce the deficit, Mr. Perot, who as an independent presidential candidate received almost 19 percent of the vote last fall, praised Mr. Clinton for "assembling a team full of wonderful intentions." He also said he thought that the president understood "the disaster of these huge deficits."

Mr. Perot controls no votes in Congress, but his populist ideas have a wide following. He is organizing intensely in many states; this weekend, he has planned appearances in six big Florida cities.

The question is whether the Texas billionaire can convert his personal popularity into effective pressure on Congress. Some Clinton aides consider backing from the Texan an important element in brilding a coalition behind the economic plan.

"If you want the American people to pay more taxes, then I think they're willing," Mr. Perot said. "But first we need honest govern-"The key question is whether we get what we pay for," he said.
"Are the taxes really going to be used on the deficit, or on more spending? Is spending really going to be cut, or are you going to end up with \$1.83 in new spending for every dollar raised, the way we have so many times in the past?"

Clinton, Eye on Health Costs, **Targets Doctors and Hospitals**

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton proposed tight new restraints on federal payments to doctors and hospitals in an effort to save \$60 billion in Medicare and Medicaid over the next five years. And to raise money for the Medicare program, he asked Medicare payroll tax. Under current law, the employ-

In proposing to slow the growth of the two big health programs, administration officials said they had made every effort to protect elderly people and the poor. But groups representing the elderly expressed concern that the proposed cuts in payments would make doctors less willing to take Medicare patients. Doctors are not required to take Medicare

Donna E. Shalala, the secretary of health and human services, and Leon E. Panetta, the president's budget director, said the proposals Wednesday were the first of many intended to bring health costs under control. Officials say the proposals will try to limit the cost of health care for private patients outside the Medicare programs.

Nothing in the proposals presented by Mr. Clinton would prohibit doctors and hospitals from increasing charges to patients with private insurance to offset the loss of income from Medicare. But federal officials

form, headed by Hillary Rodham Clinton, is considering ways to limit charges to private patients.

Congress to increase the payroll tax on people earning er and employee each pay a Medicare tax of 1.45 more than \$135,000 a year.

er and employee each pay a Medicare tax of 1.45 percent on income up to \$135,000. Mr. Clinton wants to remove that limit so that all income would be subject to the payroll tax.

the payroll tax.

and \$29 billion from 1994 through 1998.

Tables issued by the Office of Management and Budget show that the administration expects to save \$60 billion in Medicare and Medicaid over the next

said they hoped that would not happen. And the President's Task Force on National Health Care Re-

To shore up the Medicare trust fund and reduce the

For a person earning \$200,000 a year, this change would mean a tax increase of \$942. There would be an equal tax increase for the employer. Many economist maintain that, in practice, the employee ultimately pays the employer's share, as well as his own share, of

The Treasury estimates that the Medicare tax increase would raise \$2.8 billion in revenue next year

Under Mr. Clinton's proposals, Medicare and Medicaid spending, for the elderly and the poor, would still grow. But the increases would be slower than under

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Herald Tribune.

Getting Down to Work

To Fix the Economy

With the well-balanced and sturdy economic plan that he laid before the country Wednesday night, Bill Clinton begins the central work of his presidency. This is the job for which, above all else, the voters can push it through successfully, the budget deficit will be lower by the end of his term than at any time in the past dozen years, and massive resources now squandered on that deficit will instead be used to raise American productivity and incomes.

The tax increases are big enough to make real progress toward closing the deficit. But the total net rise would amount to only about one-twentieth of the present tax burden.

One essential test of any tax bill is fairness. These changes will make the federal tax system substantially fairer and more progressive. With higher rates at the top of the ladder and an expanded credit for earned income at the bottom, this plan attacks the growing inequality among Americans — a trend that is disquieting for

reasons that go well beyond economics.

In the weeks before Wednesday night's address, there was a lot of debate over the need for stimulus before the attack on the deficit begins. President Clinton has resolved that one by providing a mini-stimulus --- hig enough to show concern but too small to have much effect on the deficit (or the economy) one way or the other. Unfortunately, it is largely pork, with a heavy emphasis on highway construction.

Bill Clinton's Moment

New American presidents are given very few opportunities to define themselves to the country and define what they expect from the country. Some seize the chance, some don't Bill Clinton's address to Congress and the nation Wednesday night on economic policy was such a moment.

Twelve years ago, Ronald Reagan appeared before Congress with his own economic package wrapped in a beautiful dream. There can be gain without pain, he said; cut taxes and watch the economy soar. From the same podium, President Clinton pronounced that dream dead, and offered in its place the wholly contrary notion that, after a decade of fiscal excess, there can be no gain without pain, and plenty of it.

The success of Mr. Clinton's proposals will depend on two things: whether, taken together, they are perceived as fair, and whether they are seen to be the correct response, immediately and in the long term, to two decades of sluggish productivity and wages. The program he announced is a credible attempt to meet both challenges.
First, he stressed fairness. The rich would

pay the most, largely in increased income taxes. The middle class would shoulder its share, largely through increased energy taxes. Corporate America would pay more, and government programs would be trimmed. As to economic strategy, Mr. Clinton

States suffers from two problems that cannot be solved with the same medicine. In the short run, factories are idle and millions of Americans remain unemployed or underemployed despite the fact that the recovery is more than a year old. For this problem, he proposes a \$30 billion stimulus package that temporarily increases the deficit.

In the long term, the economy suffers from too little saving and therefore too little investment and growth. That is why middleincome households are suffering. People cannot earn more until productivity rises faster.

That is one of the many points at which the Clinton plan reflects a great solicitude for congressional sensibilities. This plan is designed to be enacted. The president's tone was conciliatory. What is needed now, he said, is to break the bad old habits of both parties: "We must say that there can hired him. He is off to a strong start. If he be no more something-for-nothing, and we are all in this together."

But, with conspicuous courage, he has taken on some formidable adversaries. Fights - and big ones - are inevitable. The defense reductions are going to be very large. There is going to be a squeeze on entitlements and health costs, as well as an increase in the taxes on Social Security. Getting all that enacted is not going to be easy.

The right way to judge this plan is to take it all together, rather than focusing, as its enemies will loudly urge, on one particular grievance or another. What would be better? Just letting the deficit keep floating up and up, taking interest rates with it, while at ground level the standard of living slowly declines? Other countries have followed that road. It is not an acceptable future for America. President Clinton is betting that most Americans want their government to pay its bills and their country to invest more heavily in its people and the tools with which they earn their living. To get there from here requires one essential element that has been missing for a decade — presidential leader-ship. Now it is up to President Clinton to push his program to enactment as courageously as he has launched it.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

To solve this problem, Mr. Clinton proposes substantial increases in public investment in infrastructure, training and education and tax subsidies for private investors.

The centerpiece of his strategy is a deficit reduction package consisting of \$500 billion in spending cuts and tax increases spread over four years. That will free needed funds for the private capital markets. By 1997 the deficit would fall to about \$200 billion — a fiscally prudent target.

Indeed, if Mr. Clinton has erred he has

done so on the side of making his stimulus too brief and his deficit reduction too hasty. The economy could stand serious stimulus in 1993 and 1994; but under the Clinton plan, deficit reduction kicks in during 1994, offsetting the effect of the stimulus package. The plan would be less risky if he increased the stimulus and postponed the long-term deficit reduction until 1995. But this timetable reflects his political

judgment, and it is a gamble he may win.
The Clinton plan is 180 degrees away from the Reagan plan delivered 12 years ago. Mr. Reagan stimulated the economy by increasing consumption and defense spending; Mr. Chinton would do so with investment - the only way to spur long-term economic security. Mr. Reagan based his plan on phony budget estimates; Mr. Clinton's estimates (subject to careful screening over the next couple of weeks) seem honest in their economics and canny in their politics.

Clinton has given focus to his presidency by seizing on the issue that eventually gave definition to his campaign: the economy. The difference is that he presents the issue more honestly. Gone is the pretense that he could resurrect the economy merely by soaking the rich and taxing foreign companies. Gone is the promise of tax relief for the middle class. In their place is a summons to Congress "to break the old habits of both political parties" and to help him deliver on his commitment to restore the economy.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

America and China

ket, the United States has more potential influence over Beijing's behavior than any other country in the world. George Bush, who liked to think of himself as a China expert, never cared to use that influence to encourage respect for human rights. After the June 1989 Tiananmen massacre, Mr. Bush repeatedly vetoed congressional attempts to deny low American tariffs unless China fulfilled reasonable human rights criteria. During the campaign, Bill Clinton denounced Mr. Bush for this callousness, calling for an end to "coddling tyrants" in ing. What will be now do as president, with Mr. Bush's warver of punitive tariffs set

to expire in a little more than three months? The Clinton administration needs to keep its eve on the main goal - attaining maximum leverage. The best approach is consensus between the White House and Congress on reasonable conditions, like accounting for the whereabouts of all political prisoners, releasing at least some of them and ending the export of goods made by slave labor.

Some rights advocates exaggerate the ex-tent to which fundamental Chinese policies can be affected from outside. No government, let alone a Leninist one, will voluntarily jeopardize its survival or accept humiliating special rules. Thus any human rights conditions ought to be based on internationally accepted principles, like the Geneva conventions and the International Declaration of Human Rights.

There is little hope that China's movement toward a market economy alone will be sufficient to assure respect for human rights. Some firm conditions are necessary. Beijing's release on Wednesday of a top Tiananmen prisoner, apparently with an eye to winning

underscores China's willingness to make hu-man rights concessions. China's access to low American tariffs is the right lever.

When Congress provided for extending such access, called "most favored nation" status, to nonmarket economies like the old Soviet Union, it specifically wrote human rights criteria into the law. In the Soviet case. the main concern was freedom of emigration for Jews and others denied exit visas for political reasons. Because China also blocks free emigration, it is only eligible for trade privileges if the president certifies that granting them serves broader humanitarian pures. Such certification is required annually, and is subject to congressional review.

Last year Mr. Bush asked for a one-year extension of China's privileges without attaching conditions. Congressional majorities in both Houses agreed but also voted that China's state-owned industries should not be eligible for further extensions unless Beijing demonstrated significant progress on human rights, arms control and market liberalization, Mr. Bush vetoed these conditions and was sustained by the Senate.

Congressional sponsors are prepared to introduce similar legislation this year, but would prefer to work cooperatively with President Clinton. Such consensus would immeasurably strengthen Washington's hand with China. The "most favored nation" lever is an important weapon for pursuing trade grievances, weapons transfers and human rights abuses. It is especially important for human rights, which have no other statutory means of enforcement. Will the Clinton administration now stand by the principles it campaigned on?

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER

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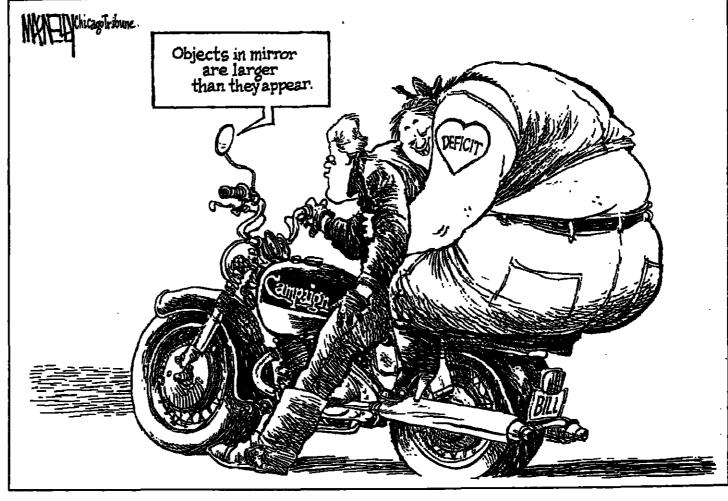
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OPINION



Attend to America and to the Wider World as Well

N EW YORK — Candidate Bill Clinton tried to teach Americans a critical lesson: that domestic policy is foreign policy is domestic policy. But President Clinton seems to be running away from world affairs, fearful of displeasing voters who might think him overly engaged abroad and insufficiently attentive to America. And through his tentativeness, he could be inadvertently en-

Whatever Americans are saying about domestic priorities, they will hold President Clinton accountable if he abdicates world leadership.

couraging the very isolationist impulses he warned against during the campaign — and jeopardizing his mantle of leadership.

So far, he has kept international issues at arm's length, at least publicly. And Wednesday night, in the space usually reserved for the State of the Union address, he offered an "economic" speech, better to hide his deliberate scanting of the outside world.

Voters, particularly the volatile middle class, do want President Clinton to focus on fixing up America, and he must heed them. But he may be reading too much into their signals and treading far more cautiously in foreign affairs than politically necessary or internationally wise.

Most Americans in opinion surveys consistently tell the president two things: Put America's problems first. But also play a leadership role in the By Leslie H. Gelb

world - and especially tend to humanitarian crises such as Somalia and Rosnia.

The "America first" message is so stark as to brace even the most internationally minded president. A recent Wall Street Journal/NBC News Poll asked people to rank government priorities. Reducing the deficit came first with 31 percent, then stimulating economic growth with 24 percent, followed by reforming the health care system with

top priority to foreign policy issues.

Americans answering a New York Times/CBS News Poll last week underlined those anti-inter-nationalist priorities. Asked about the current level nationalist priorities. Asked about the current level of military spending, 39 percent said it was about right, 6 percent said it was too low — and 50 percent said it was too high. Fifty percent support for cutting Pentagon spending is incredibly high, perhaps a record high.

Hearing these hoofbeats, President Clinton disappeared from the Bosnia crisis. It was quite deliberate that Secretary of State Warren Christopher, not Mr. Clinton was to present the

18 percent. Only 4 percent of the respondents gave

topher, not Mr. Clinton, was to one to present the administration's approach last week.

In search of the middle-class mind, CBS's "Sunday Morning" news program recently visited Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and asked a resident what he would like to hear from Mr. Clinton in his upcomwould like to hear from Mr. Children in its upcoming address. "Let's get out — get out of the other countries and let's pay attention to what the people need in this country," came the clarion call. "He's our president, not their president."

It is hard not to be overwhelmed by such forthright demands, and Mr. Clinton's address Wednesday night demonstrated that he was listening — too well. Which means he is not fully hearing the public's second message, namely that most Americans do not want to scamper away from tough situations abroad.

In a Times/CBS Poll last month, 69 percent favored the American military intervention in Somalia. Eighty-four percent said they would approve of military action against Iraq if Saddam Hussein violated United Nations restrictions. While the responses on Bosnia were somewhat contradictory, particularly on the issue of European versus American responsibility, 67 percent favored sending U.S. troops to get food and medicine through to needy civilians.

These remarkably high percentages strongly suggest that most Americans will back using U.S.

military power where humanitarian or strategic stakes are high and where policy is clearly explained. Whatever Americans are saying about domestic priorities, they will hold President Clin-ton accountable if he abdicates world leadership, if foreign leaders complain of a weak Washington, or if world crises are not contained.

He may well misunderstand the public's unhappiness with George Bush's priorities. Many middle-class swing voters rejected Mr. Bush not because he paid so much attention to foreign affairs but because he paid so little attention to America. Mr. Clinton justified his speech's near total

inward focus by arguing that these are not ordinary times. He is right. In extraordinary times like these, there is no alternative to America's world leadership. His campaign mantra — domestic policy is foreign policy is domestic policy — still rings true, and still needs preaching. The New York Times.

In the Changing World, a 'Nostalgia for the Future'

MEXICO CITY — Carlos Salinas de Gortari says that the first thing he was asked when he saw leaders of Venezuela, Colombia and Central America last week was how he assessed President Bill Clinton, who met him before any other foreign head of government. President Sali-

nas was encouraging.

He told me he felt that Mr. Clinton was sincerely committed to seeing through the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada, and that the other Latin Americans were taking that as an important signal of U.S. intentions to

cooperate with them.

Of course, that is a politic thing to say as Washington prepares to nego-tiate side agreements and launch ratification. Mr. Salinas has a lot at stake, and so does Mexico. But he supported his optimism with accounts of the way mentalities are changing in his country and elsewhere in Latin America. He had some good points.

"People are tired of confrontation, points of reference," of whom to be

MANILA — One of the most decisive acts of an otherwise

slow-moving government in the

Philippines under President Fidel

Ramos has been to appoint a health

secretary, Juan Flavier, who is willing to do battle with the Roman

Catholic Church on the issue of

Mr. Flavier is not a professional politician. He made his name as a

doctor bringing public health to the

villages, and was thus a surprise

The Philippines can ill

afford to add a church-

state battle to its woes.

choice for the health portfolio. But

his zeal and the flair he has shown

for publicity have got under the skin of the Catholic Church, which

claims the adherence of 80 percent

for Mr. Flavier's dismissal, and the

country's bishops have issued a

pastoral letter condemning the

promotion of condom use as en-

and vigil recently in central Manila

to defend "family values." To the

church, the issue is one of morality.

But supporters of the health secre-

tary say he is seeking to protect the

population against the spread of

AIDS. He also wants to reduce the

high birthrate in the Philippines,

which many blame for its economic

failure, all the more glaring in con-

So far, the Philippines has only

368 known HIV cases. But the gov-

trast to its neighbors' success.

Catholic leaders organized a rally

Church groups have been calling

of the 61 million Filipinos.

couraging promiseury.

of picking quarrels. They want cooperation with the U.S.," still the colossus of the north but no longer the

overwhelming weight to be resisted. "There is nostalgia for the future." he said. "They know we can't go back, so they look ahead for new certainties, new assurance of fundamental values. They want change." This, too, is a consequence of the end of the Cold War, a sense of need for reorientation and the urge to con-

solidate a new era. For a long time, "Third World" meant to its elites not just the poverty and incompetence seen from outside but rejection of American power and American-style capitalism, an assertion of pride in being different. Mexico's new ambition is to become a fullfledged member of the First World, to change itself by joining and join so it can change itself.

"The end of the Cold War brought not only a loss of stability but of

A Health Secretary Irks the Church

By Philip Bowring

ernment believes that the true fig-

ure may be closer to 35,000. Mr.

Flavier fears an epidemic of Thai

proportions, and with good reason. The nation is vulnerable because of

the 2 million Filipinos who work

overseas or who have migrated and

return periodically. Many males

working abroad have access to sex

only through prostitutes. The Philippines itself has a thriving com-

mercial sex industry and a large foreign tourism business, some of

The head-in-the-sand attitude of

the Catholic Church to condom

promotion for AIDS prevention is likely to hurt the innocent — mo-

nogamous women who contract the

disease from spouses. Cases in the

Philippines show that most con-

tracted AIDS from heterosexual re-

lations, not drug use or homosexual

behavior. Most victims were women.

difficult and unpopular ground in

relying on chastity for AIDS preven-

tion. So it is attacking the condom

drive as the thin end of a wedge "to

promote acceptability of the con-

dom for contraception." It is right.

Mr. Flavier is doing just that, much to the delight of those who

argue that the nation needs lower

birth and abortion rates. Abortion

is banned by the Philippine consti-

tution, which protects life from the

point of conception. But surveys

indicate that at least 15 percent of

of reducing rapid population

growth, but this was not backed by

active family-planning promotion.

The country has long had a goal

women have had abortions.

The church senses that it is on

which is sex-oriented.

against, Mr. Salinas said. Now what worries him and his Latin colleagues is that "the biggest power in the world has doubts about itself - we

hope Bill Clinton succeeds."

This is a new attitude, and there is every reason to believe it is sincere. American optimism and American vitality are no longer seen as an uncomfortable, even cynical, self-serving challenge, but as a general need that others seek to rely on. European critics of the United States tend to share this view, and so do Asians. It does not guarantee mutually satisfactory results, but it can be a precursor of a new search for worldwide partnership to reverse the trends toward new blocs and new hostilities.

In many places now, economics and politics are on diverging courses. Not only the major economic players but the smaller, traditionally isolated ones are becoming transnational, willy-nilly interdependent and affected by the decisions of others. But poli-

Church supporters argue that fertility is falling with urbanization

and income growth. They also main-

tain that the Philippines is less crowded than other Asian countries,

such as South Korea. But the decline

in the annual rate of population in-

crease has been slow. The rate re-

cently had to be revised upward to almost 2.5 percent, from 2.3. And

the five-year target has had to be

Even if achieved, that would only

be the level reached by South Korea

25 years ago and by Thailand a de-cade ago. The Philippines lacks the

industrial base to absorb labor that

Korea had then, or the large spaces

available in Thailand. All other East

Asian countries accepted that rapid

reduction in the birthrate was a pre-

condition for fast growth of real in-

for the abysmal economic perfor-

mance of the Philippines, many of

them related to an ethical vacuum

in business as well as government.

The church has played a vital and

positive role in helping to restore

and maintain democracy, fighting

for the rights of the poor against

rapacious, quasi-feudal interests

and exposing rampant high-level

Church institutions are impor-

tant to a nation sorely lacking

strong national institutions. The

Philippines can ill afford to add a

church-state battle to its other

woes. The Catholic assault on Mr.

Flavier threatens to alienate those

elements in and around President

Ramos who are most dedicated to

reform, modernization and honest

International Herald Tribune.

government.

criminality and corruption.

There are plenty of other causes

comes. The Philippines did not.

raised to 2.2 percent, from 1.9.

tics are being pulled in the other direction with rising nationalism and narrowed focus, if no longer anti-Soviet then anti-alien, anti-others,

This is creating strains that cannot long endure. One force or the other will give way, leading either to mounting economic nationalism sure to bring the kind of disaster that crupted in the Great Depression, as the world struggles to adapt to a great technological and therefore economic revolution, or to greater political internationalism with diminished claims for sovereignty.

In a modest way, it is what Mr.

Salinas is seeking in the North American trade accord, which is "not a magic wand," he says. "For it to work, we will have to carry through all our reforms. My responsibility now is to lower excessive expectations. But it is a very powerful instru-ment, a window of opportunity."

He seemed somewhat surprised that other Latin leaders saw it as an opening for their countries, too, a message of U.S. concern for the hemisphere at large, rather than a preferential status that will separate Mexico from them. "It's drawing Mexico closer to Latin America," he said, "not the reverse."

The 1980s were a devastating time for Latin America, but Mr. Salinas rejects the fashionable epithet of "a lost decade." He says, "they brought us down to earth, made our people look for new behavior, new politics, new self-reliance."

The demand for change is certainly widespread. But I asked if there was any new understanding of what change can do, of the fact that there isn't a magic formula for utopia as so many were determined to believe for so long. Mr. Salinas said he thought so. I hope he is right. On that depends the chance for a new, improved stability, a more orderly, less violent world. © Flora Lewis.

China Do Its Share? By David Shambaugh TONDON - With the internecine

When Will

Conflicts of the post-Cold War world taxing the peacekeeping capabilities of the United Nations, the time has come for China to shoulder its fair share of the burden. The ideal of collective security through the United Nations is in jeopardy because only a few countries are willing to put their soldiers in harm's way.

China has been a free rider at the United Nations for too long. Since Beijing replaced Taiper and gained China's seat in the Security Council in 1971, it has enjoyed the benefits of the organization while contributing relatively little. As the largest developing country, China has been the recipient of a variety of aid programs from UN agencies, but it has long viewed the world body with suspicion as a tool of the West.

In the General Assembly, China regularly votes with the Third World. In the Security Council, Beijing has been a persistent critic of UN peace-keeping efforts. It usually abstains on crucial votes to commit troops or use force. Such was the case with the Galf War, Bosnia and Somalia. Beijing had to have its arm twisted before it acmi-

to have its aim twisted before it acqui-esced in the dispatch of a multination-al peacekeeping force to Cambodia. It is time for Beijing to stop asking what the United Nations can do for What the United Nations what it can do for the United Nations. Membership in the Security Council denotes great power status, which should carry distinct obligations and responsibilities. Beijing has long flaunted the UN covenant on human rights, claiming that it is an interference in internal affairs. On UN peacekeeping, China has acted more as a reluctant oppo-tion than as a willing partner. Beijing's lame record as a UN lead-

er will likely come under increasingly critical scrutiny at a time when Japan and Germany are being actively considered for permanent status in the Security Council. In 20 years, China may be a world power. It is not one today. Its inclusion with the United States, Russia, Britain and France as a permanent member of the council is a vestige of the Yalta accords and Franklin Roosevelt's recognition of nationalist China's role in ending the war in the Pacific.

China's reluctance to support UN peacekeeping efforts derives from a view that state sovereignty is immuta-ble and borders should not be transgressed by outside actors. This is a perception that is no longer appropriate in today's interdependent world. Nations are not islands in the international sea, nor can Great Walls any longer insulate societies. China's leaders have yet to grasp this basic fact.

However, in recent years Beijing has begun to recognize its interna-tional security obligations by acceding to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, joining the Missile Technology Contro Regime and signing the multilateral convention to ban and destroy chemical weapons stockpiles. These developments suggest that China is starting to contribute positively to international security arrangements, but its record of compliance is dubious and must be monitored.

If Beijing wants to be accepted as a responsible major power, it should sign the Limited Test Ban Treaty and cease detonating multi-kiloton nuclear devices. Joining the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks would be another move in the right direction. As a more immediate step, China should offer its military for UN peacekeeping disaster relief and monitoring of UN accords. Beijing should vote with other permanent members of the Securi-ty Council in support of such operations, instead of abstaining.

Like Japan, China must overcome its self-imposed ban on dispatching troops overseas so as to meet its international obligations. Chinese forces would be welcomed in many parts of the developing world where China enjoys political credibility that Western nations often lack. If Beijing does not want the United States and its NATO allies to act as the world's policemen, then sharing the peacekeeping burden is a concrete means of prevention. China maintains in its foreign poli-

cy pronouncements that its central tenet is to resist aggression and maintain the peace. The time has come for Beijing's actions to match its words, and for the world community to welcome China's participation in international peacekeeping and disaster relief.

The writer teaches Chinese politics and international relations at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, and is editor of The China Quarterly. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: God Bless America ROME - On the eve of the Papal

Jubilee it seemed natural to ask the Sovereign Pontiff for an expression of his goodwill for America. The Holy Father authorised his Secretary of State Cardinal Rampolla to give me a special audience tonight [Feb. 18]. The Cardinal said: "Leo XIII. loves America, on which, with special and unswerving affection, he bends his thoughts and looks. You may be sure that at the grand spectacle in the Vatican Basilica, a favored place will be kept warm for your America, and that Leo XIII. will find room for one very hearty prayer that the Almighty may pour down abundant blessings

on your noble country.' 1918: A Polish Pledge

ZURICH - The Polish newspapers publish an official protest made by the Council of the Polish Regency against the fresh partition of Poland, This appeal to the Polish nation de-

not kept their promise of granting an independent Poland, and pledges the nation to fight with all its forces to obtain an independent, united and democratic Polish State 1943: Nazi Warns Allies

clares that the Central Empires have

NEW YORK - [From our New

York edition: German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels told Germans last night [Feb. 18] they faced sacrifices as yet unimaginable, but promised a spring offensive against Russia and a summer submarine offensive against Allied shipping. He said any Allied attempt to invade Europe would be repelled. The speech broadcast from Berlin lasted over two hours. Goebbels painted a picture of urgent danger that Russia would overrun Europe, including the neutral countries, and would go on across the English Channel unless stopped by Germany. By implication he appealed to the United States and

When Working Do China Do Lis Share

OPINION

He's Raising Everything, Doubts Included

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — That squishy sound heard throughout President Bill Clinton's economic address — the weakness at the core of his proposals — is a refusal to deal with the explosion of federal spending.

A decade ago, Speaker Tip O'Neill snookered President Ron-ald Reagan in a deficit reduction deal: For one dollar in tax increase, promised the Democrat, Congress would cut three dollars in spending Never happened; Democrats claim there never was a deal.

Three years ago. George Bush made the "deficit reduction deal" with Democrats that helped torpedo his presidency: For every dollar in new taxes, two dollars were to be cut in spending But taxes were front-loaded and spending cuts back-loaded; the deficit soared. Now we have similar snake oil

from Mr. Clinton. Only weeks ago, we heard from his budget chief that for every dollar in new taxes, two dollars would be cut out of the able to spend it.

spending stream. Now even that ephemeral goal has been ahandoned: It is to be 'in rough bal-_ a dollar cut for a dollar taxed. Even if that were true, contrary to all recent experience, such "balance" would mean that the debt would continue to grow because each year's deficit compounds itself.

In the storm of projections, keep in mind a few bedrock principles: Economic stimulus—jargon for government spending"—adds to the deficit, the interest on which is killing the country. Accept no Clintonite protestations that this is just for now, and next year, boyo-boy will they become deficit-cutters. It never happens,

Higher taxes do not help, and could abort, a recovery. The country is on the way back up to brisk growth, with productivity increasing; now is not the time to snatch money out of the pockets of people

the misbegotten wage-price freeze, but not until anti-war demonstra-A true fair sharing of the pain tions engulfed the Democrats did a would be to reduce the nation's villain emerge that guaranteed President Nixon's re-election. debt by slowing the growth of government services, not to take more tax money for more services. No

In his post-election campaign, wonder we have seen so little of Lloyd Bentsen in the prespeech Mr. Clinton has selected four vil-lains to be the anvil on which he hamners counter-revolution.
The first is "the rich," the definition of which has widened to all hype: Mr. Clinton's plan, rather

those not poor. He takes this sanctimonious appeal to class warfare from Franklin Roosevelt's blast at "economic royalists." Second is the "special interests,"

Harry Truman's villain, now defined as those lobbyists and lawyers outside the Clinton cabinet who oppose proposals to raise tax-es, slash military spending or treat Social Security as welfare.
Villain number three is the phar-

maceutical industry, for the sin of conspicuous success. Price controls on children's vaccines have populist appeal, but if advertising is penalized and price controls on new drugs result in shortages. black markets and cutbacks in medical research, this villain will be quickly de-demonized.

The fourth villain is the one most despised: that old devil delicit. Its puissance was exploited by Ross Perot, who could rightly claim that the debt begun by Dem-ocrats was tripled under Republi-

"Revenue to lower the deficit" is cited by Mr. Clinton as the reason for his flip-flop on a middle-class tax cut. His excuse is that deficit projections leaped after his election, but that stretches a wild guess about 1997 from the Democratic Congressional Budget Office. The high projection justifies tax-hike plans he concealed from the electorate in 1992, and makes it easier to come under in the 1996 campaign.

In Monday's infelicatious "call to arms," and in Wednesday night's raised deficits and raised doubts. . The New York Times.

A Reaganism Sampler For the Next Edition

By Adam Meyerson

WASHINGTON — "Where's the rest of W me?" asked Ronald Reagan in the movie "King's Row" as he played the victim of a train wreck who awoke to discover his

legs had been amputated.

Mr. Reagan is entitled to ask the same question of the latest edition of Bartlett's Familiar Quotations. The new Bartlett's contains only three quotations from Mr. Reagan, compared with 28 each for John F. Kennedy and Franklin Roosevelt.

George Bush and Jimmy Carter are hardly remembered for their eloquence, but each has more entries in Bartlett's than does the

"Great Communicator." To make matters worse, the Reaganisms collected in the latest Bartlett's seem chosen

"The West won't contain communism, it will transcend communism. It won't bother to denounce it, it will dismiss it as some bizarre chapter in human history whose last pages are even now being written.'

to diminish him. One suggests that there is no shortage of food in America. In another, Mr. Reagan says that Republicans want "an America in which people can still get rich." The third compares government to a baby—
"an alimentary canal with a big appetite at

one end and no responsibility at the other. These are not the lines that admirers of Mr. Reagan's rhetoric most remember. Along with John Keanedy and Winston Churchill, Mr. Reagan ranks as the West's greatest orator in the struggle against communism. At Bartlett's, however, an iron curtain has descended over Mr. Reagan's famous Cold War

speeches. Among the missing: Notre Dame, 1981: "The West won't contain communism, it will transcend com-

human history whose last pages are even now being written."

British Parliament, 1982: "It is the Soviet Union that runs against the tide of history." President Reagan described "the march of freedom and democracy which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history as it has left other tyrannies which stifle the freedom and muzzle the self-expression

of the people. Normandy, 1984: "The men of Normandy had faith that what they were doing was right, faith that they fought for all humanity, faith that a just God would grant them mercy on this beachhead or the next. It was the deep knowledge — and pray God we have not lost it — that there is a profound moral difference between the use of force for liberation and the

use of force for conquest. Berlin, 1987: "Mr. Gorbachev, open this gate! Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall." Mikhail Gorbachev remembered these Ken-nedyesque words. So should Bartlett's. Bartlett's will not even credit Mr. Reagan

for the "evil empire," misattributing the line to George Lucas's movie "Star Wars." Luke Skywalker battled an "evil galactic empire."
It was Ronald Reagan who made the words "evil empire" famous from Moscow, Russia, to Moscow, Idaho.

Also missing from Bartlett's is Mr. Reagan's first Inaugural Address. Its most memo-rable lines include: "In the present crisis, government is not the solution to our probn; government is the problem."

And "no weapon in the arsenals of the world is so formidable as the will and moral courage of free men and women."

Even Americans who disagree with Mr. Reagan's politics can agree that he eloquently articulated conservative principles. "We should measure welfare's success by how many people leave welfare, not by how many are added." Or, "Balancing the budget is a little like protecting your virtue: You just have to learn to say 'no.'"

One of Mr. Reagan's greatest speeches was at Moscow State University, under Lenin's statue: "Democracy is less a system of munism. It won't bother to denounce it, it government than it is a system to keep gowerld dismiss it as some bizarre chapter in ernment limited, unintrusive; a system of

constraints on power to keep politics and government secondary to the important things in life, the true sources of value found only in family and faith."

Mr. Reagan was also famous for self-deprecating quips that endeared him to the American people. "Please tell me you're Republicans," he told his doctors after his attempted assassination.

Debating Walter Mondale, he said: "I want you to know that I will not make age an

issue of this campaign. I am not going to exploit, for political purposes, my opponent's youth and inexperience." Then there was his chestnut from the rub-

ber-chicken circuit: "And you know, in all my years in Hollywood, I was never a songand-dance man; that's how I wound up an after-dinner speaker.

"Are you better off than you were four years ago?" Mr. Reagan asked Americans in 1980. Bartlett's and its readers will be better off if its next edition doesn't try to deny Mr. Reagan his proper place in rhetorical history.

The writer is editor of Policy Review, the magazine of the Heritage Foundation. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

A Tricky Hand, in Tight Quarters

point in his economic address Wednesday, President Bill Clinton referred to the importance of playing the hand he had been dealt. The metaphor is apt, and the hand is a very tricky one to play. While Mr. Clinton's opening gambit was deft. he will need persistence, unerring good judgment, and a large dose of good luck to succeed.

Consider first the deficit. Mr. Clinton's challenge was to produce enough deficit-reduction to reassure the Federal Reserve and the money markets that the deficit is truly on a downward course — but not so abruptiy as to dellate demand and abort the recovery.

On this count, his plan is just about right — a modest stimulus now, then gradual reduction to bring the deficit below \$200 billion by 1997, and very gradually reduce the national debt as a fraction of gross domestic product.

The deficit-reduction plan includes a defensible mix of spending cuts and tax increases. The particular tax increases Mr. Clinton proposed are politically and eco-nomically sound, and for a change

the budget arithmetic is real.

To make the numbers work, Mr. Clinton had to change his defini-tion of "the rich" to families making over \$180,000. This is not exactly independently wealthy, but by most people's reckoning it is affluent. He also had to hit the middle class with modest tax increases, but he chose energy taxes that make policy sense for environmental as well as fiscal reasons, as well as a progressive way of hiking taxes on Social Security income for the upper 20 percent of pensioners.

So far, so good. Mr. Clinton's problem is that the hand he has been dealt leaves him almost no margin for error. To be- and lowering interest rates.

By Robert Kuttner

just right, or he may find himself with a recession going into the

1994 midterm elections. For the moment, the Federal Reserve and the bond market seem to like the program; the stock market is not so sure. Long-term interest rates have been easing, to levels that have not been seen since before the first oil shock 20 years ago.

As Mr. Clinton noted in his speech, if slightly higher energy taxes are the price Americans have to pay for lower interest rates on home mortgages, consumer and business loans, the bargain is a good one. But it remains to be seen whether the money markets will keep supplying cheap credit if the economy begins recovering and demand for capital tightens.

There is no excuse for the Fed not to cooperate. Inflationary pressures have not been lower in two decades - that is the trump in Mr. Clinton's hand. Energy prices, raw material prices, and labor costs have all been falling. The real estate market has been fairly flat, and despite the large deficit there is no evidence of "crowding out" of private credit demands by federal borrowing demands.

President Clinton signaled the special role of the Federal Reserve seating its chairman, Alan Greenspan, beside the first lady during his speech. The deficit reduction program should satisfy Mr. Greenspan, but whether the Fed will continue easing rates if a recovery ignites remains to be seen. The broader problem is that

even a cooperative Fed may not be quite sufficient, for the economy's weakness cannot be corrected solely by gaining control of the deficit America's problems of competi-tiveness and productivity go far beyond the federal budget. His address emphasized a variety of necessary structural reforms - in banking, education and training, the sharing of advanced technol-

than "growing the economy,"

Cutting the deficit is not an ex-

cuse for raising taxes when you are not really cutting the deficit. Now we are at the heart of the

matter. Mr. Clinton, sold as "a

different kind of Democrat," is the same kind of Democrat on

economics: He is answering the

Reagan revolution with a plan for

a Clinton counter-revolution. His

promised "new direction" is a re-

How to sell this Great Leap

Backward? In 1971, Richard Nix-on told his aides, "We've got to have a villain." We tried to make

grows the government.

version to 1979.

ogy, and above all health care.
All of these are overdue, and
President Clinton deserves credit for stressing them. But all will take time to bear fruit.

Even with new apprenticeship and "lifetime-learning" programs, improving the quality of the work force is a slow process.

Disappointingly, health care re-

form, which will be the subject of a presidential address later this spring, will not be phased in until 1996 or 1997, according to hints from the White House. In the "new directions" ramble, Bill Clin-meantime, Mr. Clinton will rely on ton raised taxes, raised spending, "stopgap" — his word — limits on payments to doctors and hospitals. While some structural reforms will necessarily take time, health care reform could and should be implemented as quickly as possible.

And the economy's problems do not stop at the water's edge. With Japan, Europe, the former Soviet empire, and much of the Third World mired in slow growth, there is a scarcity of expanding markets for U.S. exports. Mr. Clinton devoted barely two sentences to the international economy. If his domestic economic program is to succeed, the leader of what Mr. Clinton described as the world's only superpower must enlist the world's other economic powers on behalf of a common program of high growth and fair trade.

Mr. Clinton got the budget-reform part of the economic challenge just about right. Unfortunately, that is only the beginning of his several economic tests, and none offers him much room for error.

gin with, everything has to work As President Clinton knows, Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The New Red Menace

The Reagan/Bush/Quayle acministrations played a costly game of bait and switch with the American people, ranting about the Red Menace of communism while surreptitiously replacing it with today's new Red Menace - the federal deficit. And at the same time, they miraculously managed to decrease government services while increasing the size and cost of the federal bureaucracy. John J. Kane, Pittsburgh's old political boss, used to say, "The people can have any-thing they want if they are willing to pay for it," and he stayed in office from 1932 until 1960.

Americans know the need for, and will pay taxes for, government services that they are getting, but will not tolerate taxes when they get little in return. But they also understand the long-term danger of the new Red Menace. Although they will grumble about it, they will sacrifice a little now to ensure their children's economic well-being. JOSEPH J. SMALLHOOVER.

Macedonia Name Game

The childish game that Greece is playing with the name of Macedo nia can be joined by all sides. For one thing, someone should call attention to Luxembourg, which for Belgians is the name of a province. They call its inhabitants Luxen-bourgeois. So what do the Belgians call those people from the Grand Duchy on the other side of the line? Les Grand-Duquois, of course!

What name to find for Macedonia? Think of Germany. It calls itself Deutschland. The French call it Allemagne. The Italians call it Germania (but German to them is Tedesco").

Why not let the Macedonians call themselves Macedonia, but the Greeks could call them Thrace, the French could call them Daria and the Anglo-Saxons (who call Livorno Leghorn) could call them Mesia. ROBERT M. HAMMOND.

The UN and Cambodia

Your interview with the head of the United Nations Transitional Anthority in Cambodia, Yasushi Akashi (Monday Q&A, Jan. 4) suggests that Mr. Akashi knows little of the Khmer Rouge's history. That, and his apparent ignorance of Thailand's subsidization of the Khmer Rouge, could prove horribly damaging to Cambodia and its people. He should be promptly re-

who understands Cambodian history, and more importantly, someone who understands that until the Thai government and business community stop bankrolling the Khmer Rouge, all the talk in the world will resolve nothing. Instead, the United Nations will be responsible for a second Cambodian holocaust.

Apparently, we learned little from the first Cambodian holocaust. Unless we change course rapidly, we shall have to start numbering them.

Doesn't Mr. Akashi understand that the hostage-taking, the small-arms fire and the artillery shelling is only the beginning? Doesn't the United Nations understand that the Khmer Rouge will never disarm of its own volition?

The only way the United Nations can help Cambodia now is to take on the Khmer Rouge head-on. It should declare that the guerrillas' unending violations of the accords necessitate the nullification of those accords and create immediate need for a declaration of war against the Khmer Rouse and all ry lost, ceded or conquered? its allies and bankers. A U.S.-led allied force should engage, attack and destroy the Khmer Rouge.

MIKE TUCKER. Chiang Mai, Thailand.

To Sidestep Profiteers

As we have seen, emergency food supplies can be a mixed blessing. Donations of rice and wheat that somehow end up on the local market not only miss the target but can force local producers out of business.

An obvious solution presents it-self in "Aid Groups in Somalia Find Food Is Being Skimmed Off by Village Elders" (Feb. 10). Ap-parently, a "tasteless pornage" deivered by an Irish charity was the only food that reached the hungry since it had no value on the market. So perhaps, rather than distrib-uting saleable commodities, donated grains should be converted into unpalatable, but highly nutritious, porridge. Starving people are un-likely to reject such food.

KJELL LINDER

Earlier Atrocities

Regarding "Serbian Ubiquity" (Letters, Feb. 4): The Serbian population in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina has for the most part lived in this area since the 16th century. The majority of the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina was Serbian before moved from his post. World War II. Although "ethnic cleansing" is certainly to be con-World War II. Although "ethnic

demned, it is practiced by Muslims and Croats as well as by Serbs. Nor should we forget the genocidal attacks on Serbs practiced by Ustashi Croats during World War II. This was not "ethnic cleansing."

this was mass extermination. T. FORAN de SAINT-BAR. Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Regarding "Taiwan Is Not Chi-

na" (Letters, Jan. 27): It is heartening to read Mei Chin Chen's statement that Taiwan is

not China and that it is for the Taiwanese themselves to determine their own future. By the same reasoning it would

only be justice for the six million people of Hong Kong to decide their own future. The retrocession of Hong Kong to China simply because it once belonged to China stands on no

firm juridical foundation. How far should we go back in history if every nation puts a claim to territo-In all logic, why doesn't China claim Singapore, part of Malaysia and chunks of many other coun-

tries where Chinese abound? It is

bad enough that China is holding Tibet, Manchuria and Inner Mongolia against their peoples' will. It has been claimed that as Hong Kong did not have democracy it would be pointless to provide it now. Yet Hong Kong has enjoyed far greater freedom in virtually all fields in the past 150 years than

China during any period of the past

three millennia Hong Kong has prospered, travel is unrestricted, there is freedom of speech and of the press, free enterprise has flourished. Social, education and medical services have been extensively developed law respected, justice administered fairly. The thousands of persecuted people who fled to Hong Kong are sufficient testimony to the right of the island to decide its own future.

R. A. OHL. Houdan, France.

Gays in Uniform

Regarding "The Issue Is Bigotry, Not Politics" (Opinion, Jan. 30) by Anthony Lewis:

Mr. Lewis attacks those opposed to lifting the military ban on gays by calling their efforts acts of "big-otry." Does Mr. Lewis really think military leaders like Generals Colin Powell and Norman Schwarzkopf are bigots? Perhaps it is time to introduce the world to a rising phenomenon we can call "miliphobia."

WILLIAM T. CORBETT.

Many banks are returning to their roots.



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Mitterrand Defends Socialism, But New Party Isn't Ruled Out

By Barry James

PARIS - President François Mitterrand strongly defended his socialist ideals during an American-style television call-in show on Thursday after one of his leading party rivals called for a "political big bang" and the total reinvention of socialism.

The Socialist Party faces an almost certain and demoralizing defeat in parliamentary elections next month, according to most analysts.

Michel Rocard, a Socialist prime minister under Mr. Mitterrand and a likely contender in 1995 presidential elections, called Wednesday for the creation of a new political movement embracing socialists and other leftists, ecologists and even some conservatives.

Mr. Mitterrand said he was prepared to cooperate with other political forces, but what was most important for the Socialist Party, he added, was to "resolve its contradictions, overcome its divisions, find its own line and remain faithful to its origins."

"The first priority" for the Socialists, he said, was "to reunite." At the same time, he said he did not disagree with

Mr. Rocard's call for a broad coalition provided its members did not fight like cats and dogs. Mr. Mitterrand reminded his audience that despite its unpopularity the party was still likely to get many more votes now that when he took it over.

The president was appearing on television on two consecutive evenings, on Thursday and Friday, to answer questions from television viewers selected from among those who submitted questions via the national teletext network.

With 3 million people, or 10 percent of the labor force, out of work, the subject most on people's minds, the questions made clear, was unemployment - which is also one of the chief causes for the Socialists' fall in

Mr. Mitterrand said that France, like other countries, had been buffeted by a "hurricane," but that its economy was nonetheless sound and "the best in Western Europe."

He said the causes for the economic crisis were manifold and complex, including past U.S. monetary policies, which "make others pay for its faults." He did not mention the policies proposed by President Bill Clinton on Wednesday in his State of the Union

Mr. Mitterrand refused to be drawn on who he would like to see as prime minister in a power-sharing arrangement with the center-right.

But he said he would go back to the people if the next government pursued policies that "seem unacceptable to me" - such as dismantling social security benefits acquired over many decades.



CARNIVAL TIME — Gondoliers passing a carnival participant, dressed as Pierrot, as they crossed Venice's Lagoon on Thursday.

In a Clone, an Advance on Malaria

By John J. Goldman

Los Angeles Times Service
NEW YORK — Scientists at Sloan-Kettering Institute announced Wednesday that they had succeeded in cloning an entire chromosome of the organism that causes malaria, opening new avenues for potential treatment of the disease, which has become increasingly resistant to drug therapy.

Malaria infects about 300 million people a year,

The discovery leads the way to mapping the other chromosomes of Plasmodium falciparum, the protozoan parasite that causes the worst form

of malaria. Laboratories in Britain and Australia have joined Sloan-Kettering in the mapping pro-

"We now have the capacity to develop the road map for the parasite," said Dr. Jeffrey V. Ravetch, who led the team of scientists at Sloan-Kettering. "It is a critical first step in being able to understand the organism and identify the genes associated with drug resistance.

"It is a major step in the basic biology of the organism. There is a good ray of hope." Dr. Ravetch, head of the Laboratory of Biochemical Genetics, predicted that the parasite's 13 other chromosomes could be cloned in three years.

periodically.

STUMPING: Clinton Campaigns to Seek Support for Economic Plan But even senior budget officials conceded that (Continued from page 1)

grazing fees on government lands and bigger stock-registration charges, are equally unpopular and have been favored by economists but

rejected by politicians for years.

Nevertheless, budget experts said, the president had a good chance of writing into law the bottom line of his deficit-reduction plan, even though some of the details may be shuffled.

The broad tax and spending changes will be submitted to Congress in two packages on which there will have to be an up-or-down vote, just as there was on President Reagan's tax-cut

Joseph White, a Brookings Institution spe-cialist on congressional budget procedures, predicted, "No amendment to reduce the tax increase on the rich will succeed, because the alternative is either increasing the deficit or getting the money from a larger group of vot-

As for the spending caps, Mr. White predicted that they could only go lower, because who among Republicans would dare to raise them?

the sums for different headings such as defense, bousing, or industrial subsidies could be traded among interest groups in Congress before the istration's total reaches its final vote.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Mr. Panetta went before Congress on Thursday, with Mr. Bentsen warning his former congressional colleagues that when the deluge of telephone calls and letters arrives from the public and pressure groups, the lawmakers had "better understand the difference between the grass roots and Astroturf."

No possibility was unexplored by the president's campaign tacticians, now reinstalled next door to the White House in an office with a hand-lettered sign reading "War Room."

Robert Rubin, the White House economic coordinator and former head of Goldman, Sachs & Co., was dispatched to have lunch with his old Wall Street colleagues at the New York Stock Exchange, and afterward said that the financial executives there had been "basically

talking about such programs for years.

Even Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, was pressed into service to add to the Democrats' respectability by being seated next to Mrs. Clinton during the president's address.

On Wall Street on Thursday, the Dow Jones industrial average climbed more than 20 points in the first hour of trading in a could-havebeen-worse reaction to the speech, then drifted down to the lackluster levels reached after Tuesday's precipitous plunge, when the finan-cial community recognized the proposed rise in corporate taxes would hit profits.

But the bond market, which Mr. Rubin has convinced the administration is a key to its success, appeared to be taking Mr. Clinton's deficit-cutting message on board. It read the tax increases as deflationary, and if that message holds, the administration will be able to make good on its pledge that middle-class householders will save more in mortgage interest than they pay in the new energy tax.

Coast Guard had been alerted to the sinking shortly after TAM. Thursday morning and had sent a plane over the zone between Hair's southern peninsula and the island of La Gonave, where the sinking occurred. Commander Mizell said two

Hundreds

As Haiti

Feared Lost

Ferry Sinks

By Howard W. French

New York Times Service

Haitian ferry overloaded with as many as 1,500 passengers and a full

cargo capsized and sank off the

country's southern perinsula, Hai-

tian authorities and United States

Coast Guard officials said Thirs-

The sinking of the rusty 45-meter

(150-foot) triple-deck ferry, the Neptune, which makes weekly min

between the provincial town Jere.

mie and Port-au-Prince, came dur-

ing heavy rain several hours into

the ship's overnight journey to the capital. Officials said there were

Tickets for 800 passengers had

Often, several officials said, the

number of passengers far exceeds

the number of tickets sold, a fact

that has led to speculation that as many as 2,000 people may have been aboard the ship when it sank News of the accident reached

Port-an-Prince early Thursday,

more than 24 hours after the pre-

dawn sinking, as bodies of the vic-

rims began washing onto beaches

ogoåne and Petit Goåve. -

around the southern towns of Mir-

leremie, a small city near the

western end of Hait's southern

perinsula, is even more isolated

from the capital than most of the

country's poor rural centers. With

roads in bad condition and no fuel available in the country for small

aircraft, the Neptune had become

the town's only serviceable link

Coast Guard activities in Haiti, Commander Larry Mizell, said the

The officer who supervises U.S.

with the outside.

been sold, officials said.

about 60 known survivors.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Halti -- A

Coast Guard ships were also steaming toward the area to help in resone and recovery efforts.

- Since mid-January, the U.S. Coast Guard has kept more than 20 of its ships in international waters off Haiti to avert the resorgence of an exodus of "boat people."

Some 40,000 Haitians have tried to fiee the country since a violent army coup overthrew the elected dent, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in September 1991.

for interest of European Life.

killing as many as 3 million, mostly young chil-dren. Its toll is far higher than that of AIDS.

(Continued from page 1)

don't even understand vet." Dr.

But, he said, no immediate aderse effects were seen at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. where doctors have just started giving the combination to four panears in experiments supported in cast by Bochringer Ingelheim. This erial is designed to test safety but not efficacy.

HIV has long been known to mutate and to become resistant to AZT, ddl and other drugs. Mr. Chow's strategy is designed to force HIV to produce several drugresistance mutations simultaneously in a crucial viral enzyme called Towerse transcriptase.

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combination therapy. In develop-ing it, Mr. Chow challenged medical dogma, which holds that one of the most effective ways to avoid drug resistance is to choose combinations of drugs aimed at different steps in the life cycle of a microbe. One drug might be chosen because it works against one target in a

ANDS: Student May Have Found Disease's Weak Spot

microbe, a second drug against another target and so on. Such combinations are used in treating tuberculosis, for example. Mr. Chow's strategy was to choose a combination aimed at a single target, and it worked in the laboratory. "Perhaps by virtue of

The strategy is called convergent I had much more naive insight into the problem," Mr. Chow said. In an interview, he speculated that the adverse effects of drugs might be reduced if different com-

binations were used and alternated

Mr. Chow said that he left his

native Taiwan at age 14 and that after earning an undergraduate de-gree at Rutgers University, he spent four years trying to decide what he wanted to do. Along the way, he studied biochemistry and molecular biology at Rutgers and Columbia University. At 31 he is a student at the Harvard Medical School in a federally financed probeing a graduate student and not gram designed for him to earn both having learned much medicine yet, Ph.D. and M.D. degrees.

PAIN: President's Economic Plan Charts a Bold New Course, All Uphill try or some fuels at a disadvantage relative to

fewer than one-quarter of retirees. Those taxes aside, the administration's figures show that the wealthy would bear the brunt of the tax increases. Thirty percent of the higher taxes would be paid by taxpayers with incomes below \$100,000, the administration calculates; 70 percent would be paid by those with higher in-

Taxpayers earning more than \$200,000 would see their taxes rise by about 3 percent. For those with incomes between \$20,000 and \$30,000, taxes would go up 0.1 percent, but that would be offset by increased government bene-

Taxpayers with incomes between \$30,000 and \$50,000 would get a tax increase of about 0.5 percent, and those with incomes between \$50,000 and \$200,000 would have an increase of about 0.75 percent.

For all but the most affluent, the higher taxes would be in the form of an energy tax passed on to customers by public utilities and gasoline stations. The typical cost to a family with an income of \$40,000 would be about \$120 a year, according to Treasury calculations and private

By basing the tax on the amount of heat various forms of fuel generate, the administration avoided putting some regions of the coun"There are no gimmicks," Mr. Panetta said.

"There are no smoke and mirrors." The administration adopted the most pessimistic forecasts, worse than what Mr. Clinton's own economic advisers recommended.

By forecasting the deficit to be much higher in the 1997 fiscal year than would have been the case with more-optimistic projections. Mr. Clinton has an added excuse for breaking his campaign promise to cut the deficit in half. And if the size of the actual deficit has come down four years from now, Mr. Clinton's accomplishment will appear to be larger.

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A Temperance War **And Other Revolts**

Third World Women's Movements, Born in Anger, Slowly Make Gains

By Molly Moore and John Ward Anderson

Mashington Post Service
ABDULLAH PURMET, India — Just before dusk on an evening last autumn, an angry mob of women stormed the village liquor shop here, drained gaillons of booze into the dusty streets and shaved the heads of

drunken men who were lounging at the bar.

In hundreds of market towns and farm villages across southeastern india, bands of women have hijacked alcohol delivery trucks, set liquor shops ablaze and paraded humiliated liquor merchants down village streets atop donkeys

Thousands of India's poorest and most repressed women - fed up

Third World, Second Class Last of a series

with drunken husbands who squander their wages on liquor, then stumble home to beat and berate their wives and children—have launched what many analysts say is the first large grass-roots women's movement in the country's history.

"Most of the women here were beaten by their husbands," said an 18-

year-old who helped lead attacks on liquor shops in Yadavelli, a farm village of about 1,500 houses.
"We heard about the agitation happening in other places," said the woman, who gave only her first name, Lachuama. "We started talking: 'It is this consumption of liquor that is leading to wife beating. We closed the shop, and now we'll bash up any man if he goes to other villages to drink or fetch liquor."

For women who are seldom allowed to speak out against their husbands or discuss issues of discrimination even in the privacy of their homes, the demonstrations — which have shut down more than 6,000 liquor shops in the state of Andhra Pradesh - represent an extraordinary rebellion against centuries-old traditions.

"It is the first time in India that rural women have started a movement," said Sandhya Vallurapalli, president of the Progressive Organization for Women, one of the most vocal women's groups in southern India.

"We hope it's the beginning of a social revolution."

While women's movements have swept Western societies for the past

several decades, the world's most destitute women — those who populate the villages, farmlands and urban slums of the poorest nations - have only recently begun to test their strength. Throughout the developing world, women are demanding new rights and challenging cultural and religious codes that have embedded sex discrimination in every facet of

Their efforts range from winning the right to sell their products in the marketplaces of rural Bangladesh, where religious tradition often forbids women to appear in public, to attacks on entrenched legal systems that blatantly discriminate. They have taken on Muslim leaders who rule the agricultural villages of Bangladesh and Pakistan, abusive landlords who control the lives of farm laborers in India, and factory workers who

exploit women employees in China and across Asia. There has been steady progress in the last 20 years," said Anita



A woman picking through garbage in Mogadishu on Thursday. She and her two sons had taken shelter in an abandoned house.

Kelles-Viitanen, chief adviser for the International Labor Organization's women's programs. "Now the movements are coming of age. With time, the status of women will change, but it will come slowly."

Although the efforts have improved the lives of thousands of women in eveloping nations, the movements have touched only a small percentage of the population. In many regions, burgeoning population growth, dismal economic conditions, soaring illiteracy and a rise in religious

fundamentalism have worsened the plight of tens of millions of women.

In Bangladesh, despite the campaigns of an estimated 10,000 different aid organizations, the numbers of illiterate women and women living in poverty have increased in the past decade, while the calorie intake of women in general has decreased dramatically.

In Afghanistan, hundreds of women who entered the professional work force while their husbands and fathers were fighting Soviet troops are being banished from offices and other jobs in the capital, Kabul, where Islamic fundamentalists now govern.

Where women's movements have managed to take root, they have not been born of ideals from the West, but of harsh economic necessity that forced women to get out of their homes and push back their veils in defiance of cultural and religious taboos.
"We're talking about survival," said Mahbood Hassan of the Bangla-

desh Rural Advancement Committee, a private organization that has spent almost two decades trying to improve the lives of Bangladesh's poorest women. "Moving from absolutely destitute situations to a level where they can eat three meals a day — this was a dream for many of

Most of the women's movements in developing nations have been far s dramatic or visible than the anti-liquor demonstrations in Andhra Pradesh. The advancement of women in poor nations from South

America to Africa to Asia is more frequently measured in improved living see it, the men have had their United States. But Dr. Mohammed conditions, greater access to jobs, or simple survival in cultures that have few support mechanisms for unmarried women, abandoned wives or

Nongovernmental aid organizations have been driving forces behind many of the women's movements, providing access to a few dollars' worth of credit or a few hours of education, which often give women the

"Women are the strength of this society, if you can bring them out and provide opportunity," said Fazle Hasan Abed, executive director of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, which helped pioneer the idea of aiding women in developing countries. "Men have created the poverty in Bangladesh; women manage the poverty in Bangladesh." The committee and Bangladesh's Grameen Bank have been world leaders in providing loans to poor rural women. Financial credit and education, they say, are the two most successful means of empowering the

playing outside. She is managing from a very early age."

But leaders of women's causes throughout the developing world say that without major attitudinal changes, little can be done to improve the

condition of women. "You can't just bring an end to discrimination," said Ranjana Kumari,

courage to stand up against abuse and discrimination.

world's poorest women.

Women are far more creditworthy than men," said Mr. Abed. "They use resources better, they're better managers. You see a 3-year-old girl, and she is looking after a younger child while the 5-year-old brother is

who heads New Delhi's Center for Social Research and has written several books on women in India. "Social attitudes have to change. A total way of life has to change. And whenever you start a project that will bring social change, there's always a major struggle."

tions late this year.

Germany for its quick action.

In a terse statement, the State

Department noted that support

given to Libya would violate a UN

resolution intended to isolate Lib-

It was not clear whether a halt in

lence unprecedented even for a continent in constant chaos. been two years," she said. "Women

are trying to have their rights and what they deserve." Dr. Mohammed and other women may one day have their chance. Since the U.S.-led intervention here has stripped much of the power from the warlords and armed thugs en in prominent roles. who held sway in Somalia, the long

Washington Past Service MOGADISHU, Somalia — In

ing, Dr. Mina Hassan Mohammed

is a woman apart. She is outspoken.

have had little authority - quietly

put back the way it was."

"You know the job I really

ignored elements of society, among them women, have emerged to assert themselves. Women's organizations are forming and demanding to be heard in forums organized to de-

bate Somalia's political future. Women are highly visible in running feeding centers, keeping accounting records and assisting international relief organizations. When an outspoken Somali woman, the human rights advocate Rakiya Omaar, complained to the

U.S. special envoy, Robert B. Oakley, that the United Nations had not provided transportation and funding for women's groups to at-tend reconciliation talks in Ethiopia last month, Mr. Oakley conceded that women should have been United States took pains to praise, shipments would prevent Libya invited and should have a larger from completing the reported voice in rebuilding the country.

chemical-weapons plant. Govern-ment officials said Wednesday that construction had begun at Tarhunah late last year and that the plant was expected to begin operaits social and family structures.

In Shaping Future of Their Country By Keith B. Richburg lieve the national misery is Dr. Mohammed. For a year, she has been director of Keysaney Hospital, set this country devastated by war and up by the Red Cross on the site of famine, where women have been an old prison at the height of a the primary victims of the suffer-

In Ruins of Somalia,

A Brave New Voice

Women Assert Rights and Seek Role

rival clans. She is one of the few Somali in charge, and — significantly in a women with medical degrees and society whose women traditionally one of just 10 out of an original class of 60 to graduate in December 1990. Of those 10, Dr. Mohammed, 39, is the only one who has re-

want?" she mused at the end of a mained in Somalia throughout its lengthy interview. "I would like to two-year nightmare. be president — really. Not of So-malia as it is now, but if it could be As she was completing her medi-cal studies, civil war erupted, leading to the overthrow of the coun-

The goal might sound far-reaching, particularly as there seems little chance that Somalia will be retry's hated dictatorship, followed Most Somali professionals were built anytime soon. But as Dr. able to flee to neighboring Kenya Mohammed and many others here or to new homes in Canada or the chance at power, and the result has stayed, working first at Digfer Hosbeen warfare, destruction and vio-pital in southern Mogadishu. Then she joined the Somali Red Crescent Society and, in February 1992, was "We've had enough now; it's appointed director of Keysaney Hospital in northern Mogadishu. She now heads a staff of 14 doctors

and 40 nurses. Dr. Mohammed recalled that the biggest challenge of her new position was winning the respect of men unaccustomed to seeing wom-

In her first week as director, Dr. Mohammed was slapped across the face by a man who brought his injured child to the hospital gates; the hospital's security guards, instead of intervening, stood by and watched. She received death threats from staff members who did not like the idea of a woman trying to instill discipline and demand timeliness in working hours.

At one point, her father assigned four armed bodyguards to escort her to work, but she later refused to use them, fearing that the guards themselves might turn on her.

"They see you as a woman, and they think a woman cannot say something to a man," she said. "They say I'm a woman, that a woman cannot talk like this. But I say I am just doing my job."

Somalia's descent into anarchy After all, as Somali institutions has disrupted many of the counhave collapsed, it has been the try's traditions and conventions country's women who have held including one that insists women together much of what remains of stay at home and raise children. while men act as providers and One such woman helping to re- control the family resources.

Libya Building a Poison Gas Factory, U.S. Intelligence Says

By Douglas Jehl

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. intelligence agencies have confirmed reports that Libya is building a subterranean chemical-weapons plant capable of producing and storing poison gas.

The new project was described by officials as a source of significant concern, particularly because of Libya's failure last month to sign a United Nations convention banning chemical weapons. Libya had indicated it would sign the conven-

The State Department refused about the findings, citing the sensi-tivity of intelligence sources. But the officials used strong language to condemn what they described as Libya's continuing efforts to build

By Bruce Lambert

New York Times Service

Richard S. Salant, who headed

CBS News for most of the 1960s

and 70s during the tumultuous Vietnam and Watergate eras, col-lapsed and died Tuesday during a

speech to a group in Southport, Connecticut. He was 78 and lived

CBS said he had suffered heart

Mr. Salant, who came to CBS

ness," said a State Department spokesman, Wendy Chamberlin. Libya has been a persistent source of unease because of its support for terrorism, including the 1988 bombing of a Pan American World Airways jet over Scotland.

The underground factory remains disguised as part of a water project, government officials said, adding that they believe its purpose is to augment a huge above-ground chemical complex whose existence was exposed by the West nearly four years ago.

Rabta, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southwest of Tripoli, was damaged by fire in March 1990. The Bush administration said the fire might

from a legal career, was credited with raising professional standards and expanding news programming

He served as the president of CBS News from 1961 to 1964 and

from 1966 to 1979. After reaching

the mandatory retirement age of 65

there, he went to the rival NBC News as its vice chairman for two

Mr. Salant, a native of Manhat-

tan, graduated from Harvard in

Richard S. Salant, Ex-CBS News Chief, Is Dead

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

"We are convinced that Libya is the largest chemical-weapons com-still in the chemical-weapons busi-plex in the Third World.

The new complex is deep in a hillside near Tarhunah, 40 miles southeast of Tripoli, the officials For months, Washington has be-

come increasingly troubled by Lib-ya's conduct. The director of Central Intelligence, Robert M. Gates, warned in a speech on Dec. 15 that Libya "has no intention of giving up its chemical-weapons program," and Bush administration officials monitored the project closely during their final days.

Advisers to both Presidents hoped that Libya might join more than 100 other countries in agreeing last month to a United Nations accord banning chemical weapons. Although Libya's foreign minister attended a Paris conference con-

1935 and its law school in 1938. His

National Labor Relations Board in

Washington, starting in 1938. In 1940 and 1941 he was the acting director of the attorney general's committee on administrative pro-

cedure, and from 1941 to 1943 he

In World War II he served in the

After the war he joined the Man-

navy as a lieutenant commander.

vened to sign the accord, he did not add his name to it.

The first official indication that Libya was building a second chemical-weapons plant came this week from Dieter Vogel, a German government spokesman. Citing intelligence reports, he said there was evidence that "many West Europe an firms" had provided materials used in its construction, but he said the only two German companies that supplied equipment for the project had halted deliveries.

Mr. Vogel indicated that an investigation focused on Tarhunah had found that although the two companies had supplied wiring and drilling equipment to Libya, they apparently did not know the material was intended for a chemical

In speaking Wednesday the first time about the second plant, the

had the Columbia Broadcasting

System as a client. His relationship

with CBS expanded until he joined

its staff in 1952 as a vice president

During his tenure, CBS was the

night news report to 30 minutes. Under his leadership, CBS also introduced "60 Minutes," the "CBS

Morning News" and "Sunday

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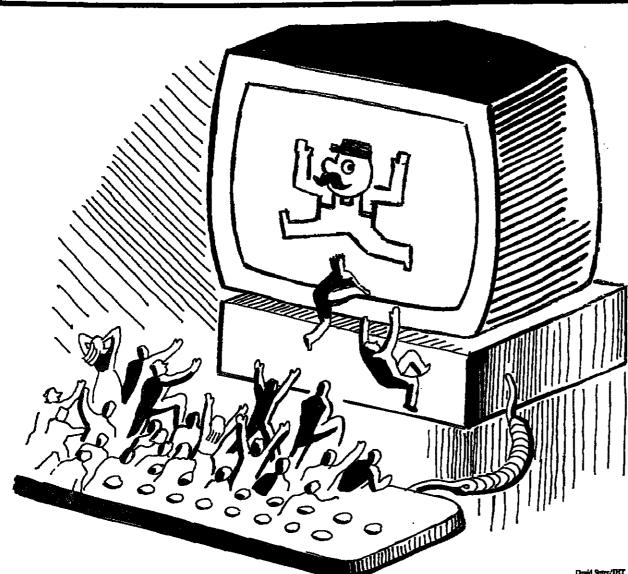
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Next: Music Without People With Surge in Video Games, Who Needs Pop Stars?

By Mike Zwerin International Herald Tribune

ARIS — Once upon a time, music was recorded by artists. Then re-cords came to be called "product," hits above all. Now they're simply

It amounts to what Martin Meissonnier calls "the end of recorded music as we know it." Meissonnier, who once promoted Dizzy Gillespie and Fela Anikulapo Kuti concerts, now produces the French-German TV channel Arte's sociologically oriented popular-music magazine "Megamix." He has been studying permutations, configurations and implications. Some key statistics:

• In France ir. 1991, sales of video games were 177 percent higher than in 1990. The year before that, they grew 155 percent.

 A decade ago, it took sales of something like 800,000 copies for a pop song to reach No. i on the charts. Now. 100,000 can do it. Gold and platinum certified sales numbers have been reduced in most countries to rethe way out since fewer people own turntables, and the single CD has not caught on.)

It adds up to this, Children under 19, the principal consumers for both products, are spending more of their entertainment budget on video games than on records - almost three times more, according to Meissonnier's research. (The "Megamix" report, to be broadcast in March, deals with the European Community but the perspective is proportionally the same in the United States.)

"I see the death of the pop star as inevita-ble," says ex-Pink Floyd manager Peter Jenner, interviewed on the program. "It's so much easier to replace them with computer-generated characters. I wouldn't be surprised if Mario became just as popular as Madonna. I don't see anything at all unlikely about that."

A go-getter named Simon Harris took simple-minded computer music from Nintendo's "Game Boy," put a House Music beat behind it and, called "Super Mario," it went into the top 40. "This is just the beginning." Meissonnier says. "Computer games are sneaking up on the record companies' home territory. Su-per Mario' sold like a hot rock group." Distributers and retailers believe that CDs

are overpriced (they are), and that the music industry cares more about profit than creativity (it does). Considering video games to be toys like baseball cards or Barbie dolls, some companies have abandoned the market altogether and are waiting for the brats to grow

Price per copy: 300 French francs (US\$55), plus postage:

Asia / Pacific / rest of world: 125 francs

Europe: 22 francs per copy;

U.S. and Canada: 55 francs;

please allow up to 3 weeks for delivery.

Middle East, Africa: 93 francs;

up. Others are just waiting, scared and con-

Falling sales are due to lack of long-term planning as much as pricing, the recession or competition from Nintendo and Sega. Obscene amounts of money were invested in "sure-fire" fast-breaking blockbusters to boost current-quarter profits. Almost nobody else was given a chance. Then the companies complained that there was nobody else, blaming it on the music. And by now just about all back-catalogue material has been compiled, recompiled, re-engineered and repackaged. The vaults are empty. How many versions of 'Hey Joe" do you need?

There will always be minority interest in classics of all styles - Steely Dan, Coltrane, Jelly Roll Morton, Sinatra, Mozart. But for better or worse, usually worse, new hits paid the bills. They were bad, but at least we could complain about bad music. The idea of no music at all never occurred to us.

Hardware manufacturers like Sony and Philips have been buying record companies (sorry, software manufacturers) like Columbia and Polygram for access to music with images, images with music and music and images in game form to supply their leisure center hardware. After all the mergers and takeovers, the resulting vertically integrated conglomerates are now pushing something called "interacting entertainment.

Has a nice ring, doesn't it? All for one, one for all, let's all move to California and interact. The Game People give the kids the "interacting entertainment" they think they want. What's good for them has nothing to do with it. Forget about social responsibility. So far it's merely trivial — Mario picks up

■ Great moments in travel marketing: An outfit in California is taking bookings for the "Break On Through Tour" this July, seven fun-filled days in Jim Morrison's Paris. Gail Burns, Unique Tours, promises: "Your visit to Jim's gravesite will stay with you forever and the tour includes these highlights: A "Show Me the Way to the Next Little Girl tour of the Red Light District," "Lunch at the restaurant across from Jim's apartment in the Marais district" and "Pigalle on foot at night." Go for it: (714) 642-4222.

apples or something. But while mother is happy to have Junior "safely" in front of the screen all afternoon, xenophobic video games have surfaced in Germany, Austria and the Netherlands. They remind you of political commercials in the film "Bob Roberts," except that they're aimed at belowvoting-age children who are in a trance to

begin with.

We are going through a period Meissonnier calls the "return of the trance." There is something pagan about teenagers strung out on Ecstasy and boom-boxes. Acid Jazz, like House Music, is modal not chordal, and repetition is at the heart of the rhythm. Video games are hypnotizing with their cute running and jumping cartoon characters accom-panied by tinkling technopop — so much more cute and tinkling than the so-called real world. We used to say that television was like a drug. Now it is one —a brightly packaged, full-service dream machine (like Max von Sydow's machine in the Wim Wenders film Until the End of the World"), and you can choose your own dreams. But whatever you do, don't switch it off.

There is an explosion of new technolog - more satellite and cable stations, digital compact disks, mini-disks, DAT and, soon, interactive compact disks, high-definition TV and virtual reality games. To compete with Mario and his ilk, megastars like Mi-chael Jackson and Madonna have learned to project themselves like computer-generated characters. Lesser-known names - Mano Negra in France, for example - are being approached by the game manufacturers to do the same.

Although he admits he has to look hard. Meissonnier finds several grounds for optimism. Progressive musicians and manufacturers, particularly in the United States, are becoming aware of the problem and are searching for a more positive relationship with technology. Specifically: "In order to compete with robots and multimedia packages, record companies will be forced to record high-quality music inexpensively. This can only be done with real musicians who have something to say and who can make first-class first-take music. Good musicianship may once more become an asset

"Eric Clapton's 'Unplugged' is an example. Garth Brooks and country music in general represents a relatively inexpensive way to record music which is good for both your soul and your pocketbook. But for better or worse, one thing is sure. This is not just a change of rules, it's an entirely new

Washington Never Slept Here

By Michael Balter

ONDON --- Prime Minister John Major's meeting with President Bill Clinton in Washington next week is designed in large part to revalidate the "special relationship" between Britain and the United States, which has been under some strain of late. It is natural that the two nations should bicker from time to time, since historically their kinship can in some ways be described as that of parent and

This probably explains why the former estate of George Washington's ancestors, Sulgrave Manor, has become such a popuiar pilgrimage for both British and American visitors. Never mind that the original Tudor sections of this house in the lush Northamptonshire countryside were constructed in the 16th century by George's great-great-great-great-great-grandfather or that the Washington family sold the manor to a cousin 122 years before the first president-to-be was born across the ocean in Virginia. Roots are roots, and the British display this bit of pre-American history with all the pride of a parent who invites a guest in to his child's old room to show off his football trophies.

Indeed there is much of interest at Sulgrave Manor, which has become a repository for a small but pertinent collection of Washingtoniana. Most of these items are kept behind glass cases in two cramped rooms on the manor's upper floor. Here the visitor can find Washington's black velvet overcoat, his saddlebags, a lock of his hair, a piece of the elm tree under which he took command of the Continental Army in July 1775, a button made of white shell from the jacket in which be gave his first presidential address, a han-dle from his original wood coffin and an alarmingly large oak box in which the presi-dent kept his liquor.

The most valued object, however, is one of

Gilbert Stuart's famous portraits of Washington, which hangs over the fireplace in the manor's Great Hall. The stone floor and oak-beam ceiling of this austere room are part of the original structure built by Law-rence Washington, a wool merchant, some-time in the mid-16th century. The surrounding land had once belonged to the Priory of St. Andrew at nearby Northampton.

AWRENCE purchased it from the Crown in 1539, in the aftermath of King Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries during the Reformation. Lawrence's grandson, also named Lawrence, sold the house to a cousin in 1610, although the Washington family continued to live in it until 1626.

In 1659, Colonel John Washington, great-grandfather of George, emigrated to Virginia, probably because of the harsh treatment meted out to his family after the English Civil War. Those who like their history laced with irony will appreciate the fact that in the bitter fight between Charles I and Parliament the Washingtons had been staunch royalists, and after Cromwell's victory the family was dispossessed of its lands. George Washington's forefathers could hardly have anticipated that their own flesh and blood would one day turn republican and lead a revolution against the Crown.

The most entertaining part of a visit to Sulgrave Manor is the tour given by its resident curator, M. R. Sirot Smith. Smith is a trim, dapper man who serves up the kind of details that make even those who yawned through their history courses listen with interest. Pointing to a genealogical chart in the Great Hall, for example, he relates that the Washington family appears to have descended from William de Hertburn, who in the 12th century acquired the

with authentic 200-year-old implements in preparation for the manor's public opening in 1921. Here Smith, with the aid of children who are inevitably present along with their parents, demonstrates the use of the gadges and devices that homemakers of that era found indispensable. Among them were spe-cial shoes with iron brackets attached to the soles, which the servants were so they could walk unhindered among the piles of much and garbage that were thrown on the floor



Sulgrave Manor, estate of George Washington's ancestors in England.

manor of Wessington in County Durham, south of Newcastle. Hertburn took the manor's name as his own, and it later evolved into its present form.

This was a happy development, Smith says, wondering aloud whether the Americans would ever have elected someone called George Hertburn as their president.

Next we move to an oak-paneled parior, part of a wing added to the house during the reign of Queen Anne. The room is filled with furniture of the period, including a table set with blue and gold patterned bowls and cups. In those days, Smith explains, tea was drunk from bowls, and the guests slurped the beverage to show their appreciation. If you didn't slurp your tea, the hostess would ask if there was some-thing the matter with it. The cups were reserved for drinking chocolate, which was served strong and bitter and mixed with cinnamon and curry powder. Oueen Anne drank this concoction every morning as a laxative, a practice which became popular among many of her subjects.

The highlight of the tour is the Great Kitchen, which was restored and outfitted and only occasionally swept away. In fact, Smith says, there were no baths or toilets in the house, and people rarely washed. The combination of smoke from the ovens and the body odor of the inhabitants raised a horrible stench in the house, forcing the family to move out from time to time while the servants ventilated it.

N that note we move to the bedrooms on the upper floor, the exhibit rooms, and finally back to the Great Hall from where we began. Those who wish to stay longer can wander in the manor garden, or take tea and scones in the small restaurant next door.

Sulgrave Manor will reopen from its winter holiday on Monday, which is George Washington's Birthday. As a tribute to President Clinton, who was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University, all of the Rhodes scholars currently studying at Oxford have been invited for a reception. The word is that quite a few of them are planning to show up.

Michael Balter is a journalist based in Paris.

Hyènes Directed by Diibril Diop Mambery. Senegal, France, Switzerland.

The mysterious Linguere Ramatou returns to her dusty native village, rich and unforgiving: She will leave the people her fortune in exchange for the death of Dramaan, the grocer who seduced and abandoned her long ago. The Senegalese director Diop Mambety adapted the Swiss writer Friedrich Dürrenmatt's "The Visit," turning the bitter story of human venality into something unmis-takably African and magical. Ami Diakhate as the vengeful Ramatou is a fearsome figure, yet moving: Mansour Diouf as the grocer is craven but so likeable, and each village character a finely etched web of contradictions. Only the hyenas, perhaps, overdo it --- we get the symbolism - they are simply on screen too often. But it's hard to nitpick before so much beauty. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

Directed by Jon Amiel. U.S. Jodie Foster has already won two Academy Awards, but nothing she has done is preparation for the romantic, resolute, elegant performance she gives in "Sommersby," a handsome period film set in the U.S. South during Reconstruction. As Laurel Sommersby, a Tennessee farm woman who welcomes home a long-lost husband who may or may not be hers. Foster is so strong, passionate and myste-rious that she seems almost to be a new actress or, at least, an actress of entirely new dynamism. "Sommersby" is both about the cyclical nature of the universe, where matter can be neither created nor destroyed, only changed in state, and a demonstration of that law: The film is an updated Americanized adaptation of "The Return of Martin Guerre," Daniel Vigne's fine 1982 French film starring Gérard Depardieu. Richard Gere, one of the film's two executive producers, stars as Jack Sommersby, the Confederate equivalent of Martin Guerre, the wandering 16th-century French peasant who was twice tried for passing himself off as someone he wasn't. The story of Martin Guerre is true, but it's also the kind of myth that is modernized at a certain risk. Its concerns with love, sex, money and property are timeless. Yet the story

only makes sense in a time that is



Scene from "Hyènes," top; William Shatner in "Loaded Weapon 1," and Jodie Foster in "Sommersby."

simpler, more dour, more superstitious and more swiftly brutal than that of even the post-Civil War South, especially in a Re-construction tale that has a late 20th-century sensibility. And Jon Amiel, the director, and Nicholas Meyer and Sarah Kernochan, who wrote the screenplay, have transformed the Martin Guerre character into a 1990s man who behaves as if he had been shaped by the counterculture of the Vietnam era. Though the film becomes a courtroom drama near the end, Sommersby is of such nobility that the fundamental question about his identity becomes moot in the course of his two trials. The revelations about Sommersby's past, combined with Laurel's contra-

ا صكذا من الاحل

dictory testimony, may confuse audiences so thoroughly that they will leave the theater thinking that "Sommersby" is about worn-out land, crop rotation and fertilizer. Though there is a near vacuum at the center of the film, "Sommersby" is never boring largely because of Foster's beautifully self-possessed presence. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

Tierno Verano de Lu-Jurias y Azoteas Directed by Jaime Chavarri, Spain.

The title means "Tender Summer of Lust and Terraces," and that's about what we get, with roof terraces referring to the engaging conversation that occurs

between lovemaking. Gabino Diego, a 26-year-old Spanish ac-tor who looked good previously in "El Rey Pasmado," is back with even more polish. Here he plays a talented and goofy young man raised in Russia by a Spanish leftist family that fled to Moscow after Franco won the Civil War. He arrives in Madrid speaking textbook Spanish and seeks to seduce his older cousin, an accomplished actress (Marisa Paredes). She resists initially but becomes interested as he recounts unusual lustful adventures in Russia and Paris. The actress meanwhile is preparing to star in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," an appropriate backdrop to a movie plot, and her director boyfriend (Imanoi Arias) is energetically jealous of the Russian suitor. The strong leading actors help gloss over some weaknesses in supporting roles and abrupt scene shifts. (Al Goodman, IHT)

National Lampoon's Loaded Weapon 1 Directed by Gene Quintano.

A buddy cop parody of the low-

est possible caliber, "National Lampoon's Loaded Weapon I" empties its chamber but only nicks its enormously deserving target. It's a fusillade of tired jokes and cheap shots, primarily meant as a burlesque of "Lethal Weapon," but "Basic Instinct" and "The Silence of the Lambs" also come in for some lame bashing from director Gene Onintano. Emilio Estevez, who looks like he's been hit over the head with a deadpan, is Jack Colt, a gun-crazy detective who makes his straight new partner, Wes Luger (Samuel L. Jackson), edgy with his risky antics. They are pitted against a gang of psychot-ic pantywaists headed by General Mortars (William Shatner) and his lisping sidekick (Tron Curry), whom they discover with the sid of Dr. Hay all and the side of Dr. Hay all the aid of Dr. Hannibal Leacher (F. Murray Abraham). There's a blonde with an ice pick, Destiny Demeanor (Kathy Ireland), who becomes involved with Colt. He brings her in for questioning after cocaine is found in the cookics made by her factory. Quintano, a graduate of "Police Academy" 3 and 4, is clearly a case of arrested development. There ought to be a law against making movies if you're a vulgar and sophomoric jerk. Of course, that would mean there wouldn't be so many movies. Hey, that might not be such a bad thing (Rita Kempley, WP)

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Baby Grands: Small Hotels in London

By Roger Collis International Herald Tribun

MALL may not always be beautiful. But a growing number of business visitors to London are seeking small luxury hotels in preference to those of large chains. Some people call them town house, or boutique, hotels. Aficiona-dos call them baby grands. Half a dozen or so have opened over the past two years in the city. They are generally run like a pri-vate house but with all the business services you are ever likely to need.

Attractions are the personal touch and attentive service (a big fish in a small pond

The Frequent Traveler

feeling) and the sense that you are being welcomed into someone's home - treated as a name rather than a room number. They are also a way to save money in style.

"Senior executives want to be seen to set an example to middle management," says Nigel Massey, a London consultant, "In a town house hotel they can retain their prestige by trading across, as it were, rather than trading down, and save the company a lot of money. You are saving £40 to £100 [about \$58 to \$145] a night for comparable comfort and service. The only facility most of them lack is a restaurant. But if you are in the middle of Knightsbridge

who on earth wants to eat in the hotel?" How small is beautiful? Authentic baby grands have no more than 50 rooms and at least two staffers per guest. They are invariably privately owned — often by peo-ple successful in other fields — and independently run. "The ambience is always created by the manager and more so by the staff," says James Caetano, general manager of the Milestone, a quiet Victorian house overlooking Kensington Palace Gardens, which opened last July.

What baby grands have in common is that they are all different. Typically, every room is different in furnishings and decor. Free from the imperatives of a large corporation, owners include their own tastes and fortunious. fantasies.

Such is the case with Blakes Hotel in a quiet street in South Kensington. Anouska Hempel, the owner and a well-known fashion designer, has created a lavish decor of dark walls, heavy silk drapes and exotic antiques and paintings. "Many people will love Blakes, and others will say, 'This just isn't me. I can't understand what all this fuss is about." says the director, Neville Ablitt. "Some guests have been coming back for nearly 10 years."

The Sloane is tucked away in the heart of Chelsea, a couple of minutes from Sloane Square. Each of the 12 bedrooms and suites has its own distinctive personality reflecting the taste of the owner. Sue Rogers, who opened the hotel last July.

The Halkin, in a quiet street just behind Hyde Park Corner, is modern and high tech. It opened in April 1991 and offers Milanese design and Italian food. All 41 bedrooms have two-line telephones plus a fax machine for which you get a personal direct number. A teletype center gives instant access to market and news reports, and there are private rooms for business

Another change of style and we are at The Beaufort, tucked away in a quiet Vic-torian square two minutes walk from Harrods. The owner, Diana Wallis, a former television producer, pioneered the all-indeal idea when she opened the hotel in 1986. Everything is included except phone calls and personal laundry. That means break-fast, light snacks, and all drinks — yes all drinks. You just help yourself from a 24hour bar.

Here is my selection of great baby grands in London: Blakes Hotel: 50 rooms and suites. 33
 Roland Gardens, London SW7 3PF. Phone: (071) 370 6701 Fax: 373 0442. Sin● The Milestone: 56 rooms and suites, 1-2 Kensington Court, London W8 5DL, Phone: (071) 917 1000. Fax: 917 1010. Sin-

• The Halkin: 41 rooms and suites. 5 Halkin Street, Belgravia, London SWIX 7DJ. Phone: (071) 333 1000. Fax: 333 1100. Singles from £225.

• The Sloane: 12 rooms and suites. 29 Draycott Place, Chelsea, London SW3 2SH Phone: (071) 581 5757, Fax: 584 1348, Singles from £110.

 The Beaufort: 28 rooms and suites. 33
 Beaufort Gardens, SW3 1PP. Phone: (071)
 584 5252. Fax: 589 2834. Singles from £150. The Portobello: 25 rooms. 22 Stanley Gardens W11 2NG. Phone: (071) 727 2777. Fax: 792 9641. Singles from £70.

22 Jermyn Street: 18 rooms and suites.
 St. James's, Piccadilly, SW1Y 6HL. Phone: (071) 734 2553. Fax: 734 0750. Singles from

 Egerton House & Franklin Hotel: 30 and 40 rooms respectively. Egerton Terrace/28 Egerton Gardens, Knightsbridge, SW3 2BX. Phone: (071) 589 2412 and 584 5533. Fax: 584 6540 and 584 5449. Singles from 509 from £98.

Two useful guides are: "Small Luxury Hotels of the World, 1993 Directory," 21, Blades Court, Deodar Rd, London SW15 2NU. Fax: (081) 877 9477. Or 337 South Robertson Boulevard, Suite 202, Beverly Hills, California 90211. Fax: (310) 657 9125; "British Town House Hotel Collection and The European Connection 1993," The Massey Partnership 46/47 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5JG, Fax; (071) 493 8633).



Detail of a self-portrait by Matisse, at the Centre Pompidou in Paris starting Feb. 25.

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What You Will Get

Do expect 24-hour room service, phone with fax, umpteen-channel TV and video, and business facilities. This is what distinguishes a boutique hotel from an upmarket B&B.

AUSTRALIA

Powerhouse Museum (tel: 217.01.11). To Dec. 1: "The Australian Dream: Design and the Australian House of the 1950s." Modeled after a 1950s home show. More than 150 examples of architecture, interior design, furniture, lighting, woodwork and ceramics. A survey of the Australian decorative arts and design from

AUSTRIA

Vienna Museum Moderner Kunst Stiftung Ludwig (tel: 34.12.59), To April 4: "Opalka: Traces of Time." More than 40 large number paintings) and the corresponding photographs and drawings produced by the minimalist arist who documents the traces of time by a continuous sequence of

BRITAIN

London London
British Museum (tel: 323.85.25). To
April 25: "Modern Graphic Art in Britain." Works by contemporary artists
such as Barry Flanagan, Peter de
Francia, John Belfamy and Maggi
Hambling, from the period 1912-19.
Also to April 25: "The Art of Watercolors: The Royal Watercolors: The Royal Watercolors: The Royal Watercolors Collection." A selection of 100 of the
society's more than 800 watercolors
deting from the first decade of the dating from the first decade of the 19th century.

Henry Moore Sculpture Trust Studio (tel: 995.55.92).To May 23: "Steel Pennies Don't Only Come From or Go to Heaven." A display of works by the American artist Lawrence Weiner.

CANADA

Montreal Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: Br3.28.78). To April 4: "Joseph Branco." An exhibition by this Quebec artist who, for nearly 10 years, has used installations, among other art forms, to examine standards and habits surrounding artistic practice.

National Gallery of Canada (tel: 990.19.85). To May 9: "Mary Cassatt." Ten of the artist's color prints, along with works by some of her

Toronto Art Gallery of Ontarto (tel: 977.04.14), To April 18: "Carl Beam: The Columbus Suite." Twelve large etchings in color by the artist commemorate the 500th anniversary of it which displays 29 new acquisitions of humorous, satirical and illustrative graphic art. Includes works by Kasi-mir Malevich, Beatrix Potter and Roy

FRANCE

Musée d'Art Moderne et d'Art Con-temporain (tel: 93.62.62.62). To March 14: "Seven Master Printmakand new techniques of printmaking that were introduced during the 1980s. To March 14: "Luigi Sloisa." Includes a mural inspired by Uccello and Boccioni.

Le Bon Marché Rive Gauche (tel

To March 14: "Nouvelles Chines: images de la diaspora chinoise." Docu-mentaries, films and videos from remarks, wills all whose in the world on what does it mean to be Chinese? To April 11: "Martin Barre." Abstract paintings by the French artist. To April 11: "David Rabinowitch." Monumental-size sculptures by the Canadian artist. Musée des Arts Asiatiques-Guimet (tel: 47.23.61.65). To Feb. 15: "Manteaux de Nuages: Kesa Japon-ais." Forty Japanese kesas worn by Buddhist monks in the 18th and 19th

centuries. 42.22.45.51). To March 20: "Ces Musée de Montmartre (tel: Mariees Oui Nous Font Rever." A 42.62.21.21). To May 16: "Les Cabtairy-tale department-store display of arets de Montmartre." In commemo-haute-couture high society wedding ration of the cabaret era (1875-

ISRAEL

The Israel Museum (tel: 70.88.11). To April 30: "Faces, Facedes and More: Alfred Bernheim." Works by

JAPAN

Japan Toy Museum (tel: 232.43.88). To Feb. 21: "Toy Roosters From All Over the World." More than 300 clay tigures, whistles, woodcarvings and other toys produced in 30 countries to commemorate the beginning of the year of the

Idemitsu Museum of Arts (tel: 245.86.11). To April 18: "Oriental Gold & Silver Decoration." Featuring more than 70 traditional Japanese and Chinese gold and silverware. Includes plated goblets, gold-lac-quered boxes and folding screens

with pictures painted in gold. The National Bunraku Theatre (tel: Japanese Toys Related to the Per-torming Arts." Featuring more than 150 dolls, kites, and cards ornamented with pictures of famous Kabuki

METHERLANDS

Amsterdam Stedeliik Museum (tel: 573,29,11). To March 28: "The Big Archive." Devoted to the Russian artist Ilya Kabakov, part of a series of installations that focus on the psychology of the Soviet chizen in the near absurdity of

NORTHERN IRELAND

Ulster Museum (tel: 38.12.51). To March 7: "Tom Phillips," A retrospective of the artist. To March 28: "Sir John Lavery (1856-1941): Painter of an Era." A retrospective, including early landscapes, leisure scenes and portraits.

UNITED STATES

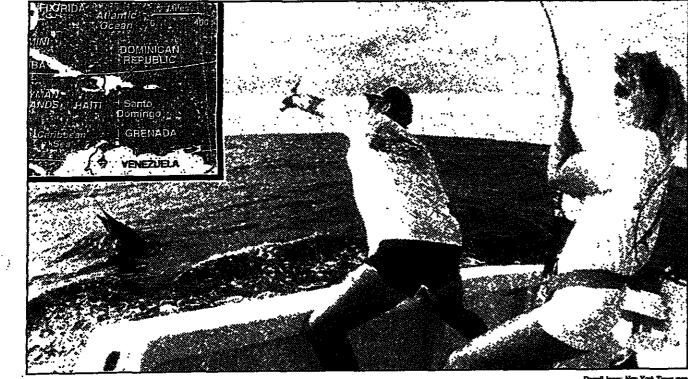
The J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 459.76.11). To April 11: "Illuminating the Past: Historical Contexts of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance." A rare display of painted books dating from the 13th to the 15th centuries.

15th centuries.

Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.68.68). To March 7: "The Power of Maps." More than 400 historic and contemporary maps.

HOTELS

FRANCE



Fighting the good fight with a screaming reel, a trophy hunter tries to land a fish in the Caribbean.

Caribbean Fishing: Take Your Time

By Howard W. French New York Times Service

ASA DE CAMPO, Dominican Republic — Picture yourself in a sleek, high-powered vessel slicing the waves in pursuit of the oceanic equivalent of big game. That is precisely what many people do when they set off for the Caribbean to try their hand at a sport that, at least since Hemingway, has exercised a pull on the popular imagination. Handling the screaming reel or mastering

techniques for fighting the good fight with a fish as determined to escape your heavy hook as you are to catch it, however, are not the first lessons of deep-sea fishing. Instead, this novice was reminded of the more prosaic summertime fishing he did as a child on the nearby lake or stream, and the most important attribute needed for it: patience.

material language

Table Faire

Even on visits to several of the Caribbe-an's best locations and working with expert crews, deep-sea fishing typically involves hours of inaction as one cruises back and forth at a moderate clip, trailing a handful of lines in offshore waters.

At Casa de Campo, a vast and immaculately tended compound of golf courses, bunga-lows, restaurants and docks about an hour's drive from Santo Domingo, I spent an entire day in this fashion, rocking and swaying with the waves as the captain sheepishly tried one thing after another, from clownish-looking rubber hires to fresh bait, all to no avail.

The closest thing to any action we saw on that \$300 day, however, was the gnarled heads of bait fish that remained on the hooks we gathered in, presumably after having been separated from their bodies by prowl-

A choppy half day in the luminescent waters off Bimini, the sliver-thin sand-bar island where Hemingway is still remembered by a few craggy elders for his reputed penchant for machine-gunning sharks that menaced his catch, proved more frustrating still, as even the stealthy barracuda failed to play

their role as spoilers. On my next outing, in Grenada, a small, forested mountain of an island caressed in the paim of inviting blue seas, I hired a crew of youngsters in a modest and simply equipped Boston Whaler-type boat to see if my luck might change. Setting out early in the morning was the only trick these fisher-

with the sun still low in the sky. A half hour later, with St. George's amber waterfront receding in the distance, the four of us began cruising a line about a mile off shore.

We had hardly deployed our four lines from the posts at the end of the boat that hold the rods when I heard the screeching sound that would become familiar that day. With fish leaping acrobatically into the air in the distance, my reel let out a loud wail as it fed out its line to the fish that had taken our bait.

The joy of catching my first deep sea quarry was somewhat offset, however, by the surpris-ing case of bringing it in. Working the rod proved to be a simple matter, even for this first timer. The trick consisted of slowly rais-

Hurry up and wait: Patience is the most important attribute you will need.

ing the tip of the rod skyward while reeling rapidly, then holding ground momentarily while lowering the rod again toward the sea. The battle took a small toll on the arms and worked the muscles of the lower back a bit 100, but was far short of epic. A few anticlimactic rounds like this, and alongside our boat appeared the very fish my crew predicted I would bring up, a two foot-or-so-long time. My pride was greeted with the underwhelmed comments of the on-board experts who declared tuma of this size to be quite good to eat, but not much in the way of game.

Fortunately, there were still the Cayman Islands, another quiet Caribbean speck of a place. When I mentioned to a banker in George Town my growing frustration at not being able to partake of the biggest thrills of the deep, he told me to see Bill Rewalt, an expert fisherman and insurance broker who helps run Grand Cayman's Million Dollar

Month tournament each June. Rewalt, a middle-aged American who is a longtime resident of the island, listened with sympathy to an account of my luck before inviting me out on his boat, where he and a friend were taking their young sons that

weekend in pursuit of marlin. Again we set out very early, but this time on his large and elaborately outfitted boat, leaving the island in the distance most of the time as Rewalt

worked some of his favorite spots.

This was the boys' day, and I figured I should not spoil it with my poor luck, so I contented myself with watching as the gaudy, meticulously stored lures were strung onto the lines and rods were fastened into their starboard holsters. Then came the waiting. While tales of the sea were being exchanged, and famous fishing exploits from these waters and others around the world were being told, mostly by Rewalt, the boys manned their fishing chairs, occasionally scanning the sea with a lazy eye.

OR a time, it all seemed remarkably similar. Waiting led to more waiting as we rolled with the waves. But then suddenly the scream of the reel sounded and Rewalt's 12year-old son, Danny, cried out that he had hit a fish. At that moment, with the rod bending badly, the boat took on the air of a fire department during a five-alarm panic. In one clamorous moment somebody helped buckle the boy into his chair, others moved dangling lines out of the way, the captain scrambled to slow the boat to a near halt, positioning it to aid in the capture, someone grabbed the net and a gaffer hook from out of a crate, and we all called out our encouragement as a battle very nearly of the type I had long been waiting to see commenced.

For the next half hour, the action was furious as Danny strained against the powerful fish, which despite its struggles slowly came into luminous view. It was secretly feared that he would tire or the fish would slip the hook and escape as the boy sweated and pulled.

Finally, using the line, a net and a gloved hand to grab its sword-like bill, we got the young marlin, its five feet of muscle stick bucking, alongside the boat for just long enough to snap its picture. For a fleeting moment Danny could enjoy the emerald-like color of a fish that from tail fin to tip was as

Rewalt, a veteran of these campaigns, artfully removed the hook from the fish's mouth with a quick motion and released it back to the sea. There were other fish to be

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your ad in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE? By John Markoff New York Times Service

SANTA CLARA, California — Intel Corp.'s

chairman, Andrew S. Grove, sketched out his

In a meeting with Wall Street analysts near

Intel's headquarters here, Mr. Grove said the

company would invest \$1.6 billion in new capi-

tal equipment in 1993 to keep its lead in the

Mr. Grove said the chipmaker was increasing

its level of capital-investment spending by 33

percent, just when Japanese chipmakers are

To date, personal computers had been sold largely to support software applications in

three areas: personal productivity, entertain-

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect

world market for semiconductors.

cutting back.

company's vision of how "electronic meetings" made possible by combining personal computers and telephones — would drive growth in the desktop computer industry in the future. Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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ment and messaging. Mr. Grove said. "We think that the real new application that will continue the growth of this industry is what we call electronic meetings," he said. The strategy session Wednesday followed an

announcement that Intel was planning to team up with two regional Bell telephone companies The idea is that PC/telephone links will

drive the desktop-

computer industry. to offer teleconferencing products and services later this year. Ameritech and Bell Atlantic said they would deploy digital telephone services based on the Integrated Services Digital Net-

Intel Betting Big on Electronic Meetings work standard to carry computer data, includ-ing voice, video and electronic documents. Executives of the two companies said that by next year more than 25 million U.S. telephone lines

would support these services. A number of other computer makers and telephone companies have already entered the personal-companing teleconferencing market.
Currently, several small Silicon Valley companies have developed custom systems that permit two personal-computer users to sit at their desktop machines, see each other, converse and share information over standard telephone

Mr. Grove has argued that the technology will ultimately cut the need for business travel.

Intel's shares were trading Thursday at \$109.25, up 75 cents, on the over-the-counter market, having gained \$2.625 on Wednesday.

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Selection of the control of the cont

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

pain to go around the U.S. business comi

NEW YORK - There will be plenty of

nity if President Bill Clinton's plan is enacted

by Congress, but the early reaction from a sampling of corporate executives seemed to be one of qualified support.

Despite some reservations, they gave the

president high marks for proposing a package that looks both credible and politically

"He's got a difficult job and he signed up

for it," said John V. Roach, chief executive of Tandy Corp. of Fort Worth, Texas. A number of executives in banking and

finance said they considered cutting the fed-

eral deficit to be the most important element

in the president's plans and that Wednesday night's speech was merely the first step in a

the markets, if he can achieve the tax in-

creases and spending cuts he projects it would have a positive impact on the country and on interest rates," said Donald B. Mar-



to press for some relaxation in banking regu-lations, an idea that received a good bit of

attention at the economic meetings in Little

Rock, Arkansas, in December.
"In our industry we believe that with some

regulatory reform we could generate an extra \$80 billion in new loans," he said. "That is far greater than the \$30 billion in stimulus" Mr.

Under the president's proposal, some \$71.4 billion will be raised over the next five years

through an energy tax. The tax, based on

British thermal units, which measure the energy content of fuels, was opposed by many companies in the energy-related industries, but was seen as something of a compromise

because it is intended not to penalize specific fuels or parts of the country that are heavily tilted toward production of either oil, natural

"We would have preferred a value-added tax on products rather than a BTU tax," said

Roger Hemminghaus, chairman and chief executive of Diamond Shamrock Inc. in San

Antonio. "But if energy has to be taxed

Clinton asked for Wednesday night.

International Herald Tribune, Friday, February 19, 1993

Executives Approve of Clinton Plan

PaineWebber Group. "But it seems as though

it is easier to raise taxes than it is to cut spending. Looking at these numbers, that is the obvious question: will the Congress go

"While I don't necessarily agree with every piece of the program," said Robert E. Denham, chairman of Salomon Inc., "the president has focused on the right objective, which is meaningful deficit reduction."

Richard M. Kovacevich, president and chief executive of Norwest Corp. in Minne-

apolis, said many business executives wanted

to support the president, and believed that some of his policies are correct.

has to continuously relate the pain to the

gain, and that is what is getting confused here. If I were president and I was trying to

sell income-tax increases, I would say all of

the increase in income taxes I am asking

people to pay will be used to reduce the deficit. The pain is the tax increases. The gain

Mr. Kovacevich also expressed some dis-

is cutting the deficit."

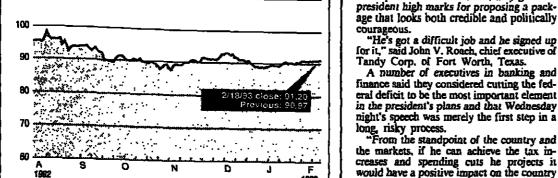
"But it seems to me," he added, "that one

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of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries. compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in large of models applications in the remaining of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

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Utilities	89.55	89.44	+0.12	Rew Materials	93,79	93.89	-0,11
Finance	86.97	86.74	+0.27	Consumer Goods	86.42	86.32	+0.12
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Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock

ron, chairman and chief executive of **New and Higher Taxes** In Store for Business

Courageous.

By Robert D. Hershey Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For American business, President Bill Javored. Clinton's economic plan contains a large array of new taxes and other proposals, including an increase in the corporate incometax rate that would subject the 2,700 largest corporations to a maximum levy of 36 percent instead of the current 34 percent.

At the same time, businesses would be offered substantial in-

nation by the Clinton team, small businesses, the main provider of new jobs, would be particularly

Among other things, the plan would discourage corporate lobbying, would further reduce the deduction for business meals and entertainment and would deny corporate deductions for pay of more than \$1 million a year to an individual unless tied to a still-to-be-defined standard of productivity.

The initiatives are part of an

See REACT, Page 14 appointment with Mr. Clinton's decision not Foreign Multinationals **Face Increased Scrutiny**

By Lawrence Malkin Insernational Revald Tribune

WASHINGTON - Foreign multinational corporations, which were pilloried as U.S. tax dodgers by Bill Clinton during the election campaign, turned out to be the object of a stepped up enforcement drive in the president's economic program rather than a radical crackdown that most tax experts warned would not work.

In his speech to Congress, Mr.

incomes" as domestic corporations. He also repeated his complaint that American tax laws re-ward the shift of jobs abroad, and tighter regulations also were proposed for that.

The Treasury estimated that it could collect additional revenues of \$8.6 billion over five years by tightening the tax rules on recordkeeping and other technicalities covering multinationals. They will have to be approved by Con-

In addition, the administration

As U.S. Economy Comes Back, So **Does Inflation**

WASHINGTON — The biggest and utilities rose 0.4 percent in January, the Federal Reserve said. It years accompanied signs of a resurgent U.S. economy, including fewer layoffs and the highest level of industrial production since early in the recession, the government re-

ported Thursday. The consumer price index shot up 0.5 percent in January, the big-gest increase since January 1991. If prices continued rising at that rate through the rest of the year, inflation would total 6.1 percent in 1993, more than double the 2.9 per-

cent rate of 1992. Most economists dismissed the January price report as mostly an aberration, but they warned that stronger economic growth and re-newed consumer demand probably precluded any reduction in price

"I think the best news on inflation is behind us, but I don't believe inflation will accelerate any time soon," said Mark Zandi, an economist at Regional Financial Associates in West Chester, Pennsylvania. "I think markets and most

people should just shrug this off." The bond market, which often retreats in the face of higher inflation, rallied Thursday. Traders, en-couraged by President Bill Clin-ton's plan to cut the budget deficit, pushed prices higher despite the

inflation report.

Meanwhile, other economic reports showed U.S. industry and the iob market improving in response to a Christmastime consumerspending spree that carried over

was the fourth consecutive increase and pushed production past its previous peak, reached in September 1990, early in the recession. The Labor Department said weekly claims for jobless benefits dropped by 19,000 to 321,000 dur-ing the week ended Feb. 6. It was the third consecutive decline and

the lowest level since the week ended Dec. 26. "All in all, the expansion is on a solid track, and the locomotive is

picking up speed," said economist David Jones of Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a New York securities dealer. In a fourth report, the Commerce Department said the U.S. trade deficit unexpectedly improved in December. It totaled

\$6.95 billion, down from \$7.35 billion in November. Analysts had See INFLATE, Page 12

Delors Suggests 7 Nations Start Money Union

ROME — Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, suggested on Thursday that an inner core of seven countries could launch a single European Community currency without waiting for their five partners.

"It is a question that can be raised whether it might not be in the interest of countries that are not totally ready for the others to go ahead with a single currency so as to drag the rest along," Mr. Delors said. Mr. Delors said it was

wrong to think of a two-speed Europe in pejorative terms. Under the December 1991 treaty signed in Maastricht, the earliest target for the single currency is Jan. 1, 1997, if all 12 members meet the economic criteria. If a majority misses the target, a minority can go ahead in mid-1999.

WALL STREET WATCH

Cummins Engine Poised To Build on Turnaround

By Barnaby J. Feder

HICAGO — After several years of heavy spending on new products, Cummins Engine Co., the diesel-engine maker based in Columbus, Indiana, has halted the erosion of its market share in the heavy-duty truck business and sharply increased its share of the pickup-truck sector.

Last Friday's encouraging fourth-quarter earnings report signaled a long-awaited return to healthy profitability. And Monday's announcement of a long-range partnership with Komatsu Ltd. of Japan underscored the global le

verage Cummins has acquired through its investment in emission-control technology.

"You have to give management credit for resurrecting this company," said Eli Lustgarten, who follows Cummins and other capital equipment companies for PaineWebber.

You have to give management credit for

In fact, investors have given Cummins a lot of credit over the last two years. Cummins stock, which dipped under \$32 in late 1990,

rose as high as \$86 early this m

The consensus is that earnings will jump sharply this year and next. The highly cyclical North American heavy-duty truck market, Cummins's largest source of business, is enjoying its biggest boom in years with new production rising 35 percent last year and another double-digit increase expected in 1993.

The only thing that kept Cummins from reporting a profit for full-year 1992 last week, after five losses in six years, was a one-time charge of more than \$251 million for health-care accounting changes.

The debate now is over how high Cummins's earnings will go and how much of the jump will reflect operations, as opposed to tax is benefits built up during money-losing years. Skeptics like Mr. to Lustgarten see earnings of between \$9 and \$10 a share in 1994, including up to \$2 in tax benefits.

Lustgarten see earnings of between \$9 and \$10 a share in 1994, including up to \$2 in tax benefits.

Optimists like Larry D. Hollis, who follows the company for Robert W. Baird in Milwaukee, say earnings could near \$12 in 1994.

Cummins's current stock price fully anticipates the pace of the earnings growth that Mr. Lustgarten is forecasting. He is thus among those who are neutral on the stock, expecting it to do no better than match the market.

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indoses Bank (Brussela); Banca Cam (Milan); Agence France Presse (Parls); Bank of Tokya (Tokya); Royal (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

centives to invest in new equip-ment. Reflecting a general incli-Clinton said he wanted them "to See FOREIGN, Page 17 See TAXES, Page 17 pay the same taxes on the same into January.

Kingfisher and Darty Link Up as Mega-Retailer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Kingfisher PLC, the British retailer, announced Thursday a tie-up worth more than £1 billion (\$1.44 billion) with Darty of France that would create Europe's

largest electrical-retailing concern.
Analysts said that Kingfisher hoped the addition of Darty & Fils SA would increase its buying power while Darty hoped to benefit from cheaper finance.

"Darty is a classic Kingfisher company," said the Kinglisher chairman, Geoffrey Mulcahy. "Our ambition is to become the largest nonfood retailer in Europe."

ward takeover nor a merger of equals. Kingfisher said it would buy 95.3 percent of Darty & Fils from Financière Darty SA and would bid for the remaining 4.7 percent. However, Darty shareholders will end up as the biggest single block of shareholders in Kingfisher,

with a stake of 11 percent. Kingfisher said it would pay 1.65 billion French francs (\$299 million) in cash and also offer 68 million of its common shares. It said it would fund this through a rights offering to raise £313 million.

The purchase valued Darty's equity at 4.45

absorbing Darty's debt of 3.8 billion francs, which resulted from its 1988 management buyout. This will more than quintuple King-fisher's net debt to £566.2 million from £107.2 million at the end of 1992, company officials said, lifting its debt-to-equity ratio to 64 percent from about 10 percent.

Analysts said that prospects for the merged company were good during the next

Gross margins should improve as a result of greater purchasing power," said Andy Hartwill, analyst at Paribas Capital Markets.

billion francs. But Kingfisher will also be absorbing Darty's debt of 3.8 billion francs, tial was overcast because "the French economy is depressed.

The merger gives Kingfisher a presence in continental Europe for the first time. Its 2,000 stores in Britain will be augmented now by Darty's 130 French outlets.

Created in 1982 from the British business of F.W. Woolworth and the B & Q do-it-yourself shops, Kingfisher has expanded aggressively by acquiring the Comet chain of electrical-goods shops in 1984 and the Superdrug chain in 1987. (Bloomberg, UPI)

East German Firms Scrap Pay Accord

FRANKFURT - Metal-indus- demonstrated during the day in the try employers in the East German its of Chemnitz to state of Saxony said they were throwing out an existing wage contract, the first time this has happened in postwar Germany.

IG Metall, Germany's largest union and the negotiator for both the metals sector and the steel industry, charged that the employers' decision was illegal. "It is a violation of law, which we

will not accept without a fight," said IG Metall's deputy president, Klaus Zwickel.

"The extraordinarily difficult economic situation in Eastern Germany justifies our canceling the wage contract," said Peter Munter, chairman of the Federation of Saxony's Metal and Electronics Industry.

The contract that was terminated had given 300,000 workers a pay increase of 26 percent beginning this April and wages equal to levels in Western Germany by 1994. The employers said a slower economic upturn in Eastern Germany and the onset of recession in Western Germany had made this timetable

unrealistic. The action was taken after medi-ation talks failed Wednesday night. More than 10,000 workers had

city of Weimar. The employers had offered a pay rise of 9 percent, aimed at more or less matching inflation levels in Eastern Germany.

Arbitration talks aimed at resolving the conflict in the states of Saxony and Thuringia have already failed. Talks for the remaining East German states were being held on

The government, still struggling to put together a so-called solidarity pact aimed at uniting political parties with both industry and la-bor in the drive to rebuild Eastern Germany, has not yet taken sides in the pay dispute.

"The government risks losing support from the other group if it backs one side's position," said Thomas Mayer, an economist at Goldman Sachs.

In the meantime, companies were likely to pay 9 percent more while IG Metall seeks legal enforcement of the original contract, said Mr. Mayer.

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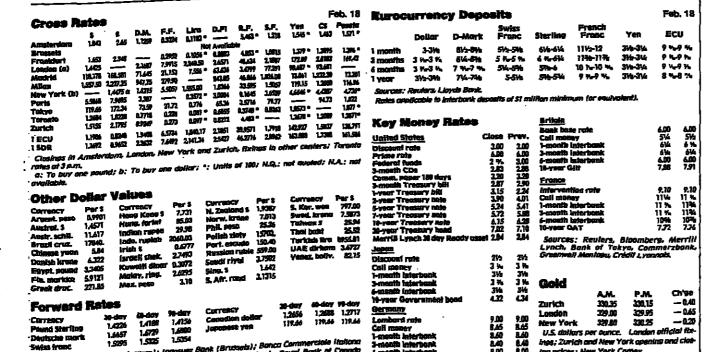
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GENÈVE - ZÜRICH - LUGANO - LONDON - NASSAU - NEW YORK - TOKYO - HONG KONG - AMÉRICA LATINA

MARKET DIARY

Bonds Find Favor As Stocks Stagnate

NEW YORK — While the stock market had a see-saw day on Thurs-said there were some substantial day, ending mixed in heavy trading, asset-reallocation programs - ruinvestors snapped up bonds on the mors pointed to Goldman, Sachs & view that President Bill Clinton's Co. as one major seller of equities. package of tax increases and spend-

bonds fell to all-time lows, with the sect the economic plan and what market beliwether offering a 7.02

N.Y. Stocks

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percent yield to maturity in late be "taking money out of the pock-trading, down from 7.10 percent on ets of consumers." Wednesday. Its price advanced l 1/32, to 101 10/32.

The outlook for equities was not clear. The Dow Jones industrial avcrage ended at 3,302.19, down 10.00 points, but rising issues out-numbered losers by about a 6-to-5 down as much as 44 points in the afternoon, following a morning rally, and up fractionally a quarter ratio. The Dow industrials were ly, and up fractionally a quarter

investors are worried that tax increases will hurt the economy, providing another boost to debt securities. Municipal bonds were would try to capitalize on the growfavored, as interest on them is ex-

empt from federal income tax.

The rising bond market became

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches a detriment instead of an underpin-

Trude Latimer, vice president ing cuts would trim the U.S. deficit and chief market strategist at wayne Grayson Capital Corp., Returns on 30-year Treasury said, "Investors are starting to disthe individual aspects meant to each industry.'

She pointed out that Mr. Clinton's proposed tax increases would

RJR Nabisco Holdings was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, unchanged at 8½. Second was Student Loan Mar-

keting Association, which slumped 9% to 47 because of Mr. Clinton's plan to phase in direct government lending to students. Sallie Mae ar-

In active over-the-counter trad-While Mr. Clinton's plans have on its initial trading day. A 6 milion-share offering of the owner of a Andrew Grove said the company

ing demand for personal computers to hold video-conferences.
(Bloomberg, UPI, Knight-Ridder)

INFLATE: Strong Numbers

(Continued from first finance page) expected a December imbalance of

The reduction, however, was not enough to keep the deficit for all of 1992 from posting its first deterioration in five years. The gap wid- on Friday. ened from \$65.4 billion in 1991 to \$84.3 billion last year, including a \$49.4 billion deficit with Japan, the worst in four years.

The problem, according to economists, is that the reviving U.S.

Foreign Exchange economy is drawing in more imports while slumping activity in Eu-

rope and Japan is weakening the appetite for American goods. January's 0.5 percent increase in the consumer price index was fairly broad-based, but Robert G. Dederick, economist at Northern Trust Co. in Chicago, said the rise largely was the result of "a confluence of temporary factors."

Energy costs advanced 0.5 percent in January due to a 1.5 percent increase in gasoline prices. Food prices rose 0.4 percent in January. mainly because of a 1.7 percent increase in beef prices, the largest since January 1990.

Excluding food and energy, prices rose 0.5 percent, the largest

Mr. Dederick said the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Alan Greenspan, probably will dismiss the January inflation numbers when he delivers his twice-a-year

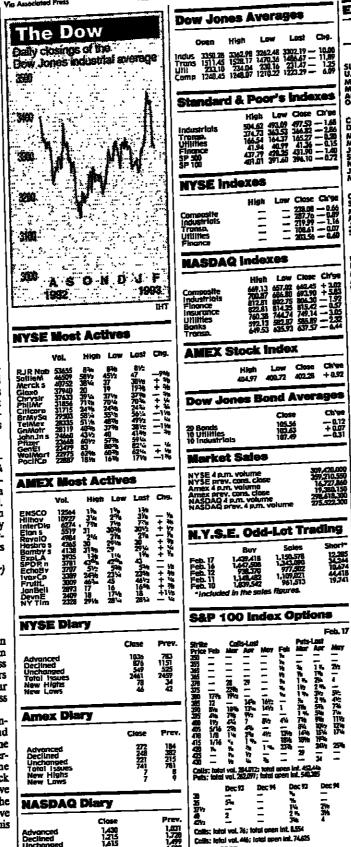
The combination of modestly increasing economic activity and generally mild inflation means the central bank is likely to leave interest rates unchanged for some months to come, Mr. Dederick said. "I think the Federal Reserve likes what it sees out there," he said. Mr. Greenspan "should have a nice big contented smile on his

■ The Dollar Shrugs

The dollar shrugged off the economic data and closed mixed after spending the day weighing up Mr. Clinton's plans to reshape the U.S. economy. Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

The U.S. currency closed at 1.6315 Deutsche marks, up from 1.6236 DM on Monday, and at 119.15 yen, down from 119.65. The dollar stood at 1.5057 Swiss francs, up from 1.4990, and at 5.5057 French francs, down from 5.5900.

In London, the U.S. currency closed at 1.6367 DM, up from 1.6255 Monday, and at 119.280 yea, down from 119.355.

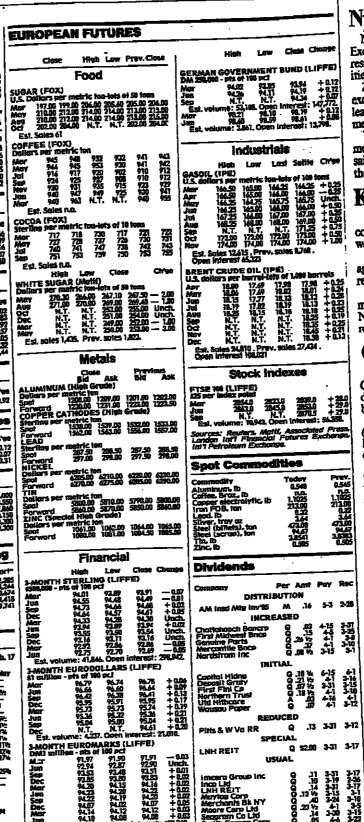


EC Winces: A U.S. Application?

with disbelief to a suggestion from an American labor leader that the United States apply for membership in the 12-nation trade bloc. "That is a joke, isn't it?" asked the EC spokesman, Peter Guilford,

which represents about 14 million workers. Mr. Kirkland said at a union meeting that the United States should "seek to enter the European Community and make the Atlantic alliance

BRUSSELS — European Community spokesmen reacted Thursday



Nymex Chairman Refuses to Resign

NEW YORK (AP) — The chairman of the New York Mercantile
Exchange refused Thursday a request from the exchange's board to
Exchange refused Thursday a request from the exchange's board to
resign, one day after the federal government accused him of commodrises how right and the second of the New York Mercantile

New York Mercantile

New York Mercantile

The chairman of the New York Mercantile

The chairm

Z. Lou Guttman, the chairman, said the full membership of the exchange should decide his future. Mr. Guttman ended a five-month leave of absence in December, saying he would seek re-election by the

The board plans to reconvene before its next regularly scheduled membership on March 16. meeting a month from now to consider Mr. Guttman's situation further. said Nachamah Jacobovits, a Nymex spokeswoman. She would not reveal the date of the special meeting.

Kennecott to Acquire Coal Miner

PORTLAND, Oregon (Bloomberg) — RTZ Corp., the British mining conglomerate, said Thursday that its U.S.-based Kennecott Corp. unit would acquire the coal-mining company Nerco Inc. for \$470 million.

PacifiCorp, a unlity holding company that owns 82 percent of Nerco, agreed to sell that stake to Kennecott for \$12 a share. Holders of Nerco's remaining 7 million shares also will receive \$12 per share.

agreed to sell that stake to Kennecott for \$12 a share. Holders of Nerco's remaining 7 million shares also will receive \$12 per share.

Under the agreement, PacifiCorp offered to lend Kennecott \$225 million of the acquisition costs in exchange for repayment by future Nerco revenue. RTZ, if it accepts PacifiCorp's offer, would finance the remainder of the acquisition by issuing commercial paper.

Quebec Opposes Univa Takeover

Montreal (Bloomberg) — Caisse de Dépôt & Placement da
Quebec, the province of Quebec's pension-fund manager, said on ThursQuebec, the province of Quebec's pension-fund manager, said on Thursday it "disagrees" with a proposed takeover of Univa Inc. by a group led
by the New York investment bankers Blackstone Capital Partners LP.

Blackstone last sweek led an offer to pay 1.6 billion Canadian dollars Blackstone last week led an offer to pay 1.6 billion Canadian dollars (\$1.26 billion), or 11 dollars a share, for Univa, Shares in Univa, which has 40 percent of the supermarket business in Quebec, were down ½ at 9½

on the Montreal Exchange.

"The conditions and the form of the offer don't allow us to realize the full value of our investment," given that an economic recovery is under way and the food industry seems to be on the upswing. Caisse de Dépôt said.

PaineWebber Censured by SEC

NEW YORK (Reuters) — PaineWebber Group Inc., sung by a Securities and Exchange Commission censure, said Thursday that it & would not tolerate broker misconduct.

would not tolerate broker misconduct.

The statement came after the SEC censured the brokerage for failure to properly supervise registered representatives in four offices. The SEC ordered PaneWebber not to open new accounts for 30 days at its offices in Birmingham, Alabama; Beverly Hills, California; Oak Brook, Illinois, and Post Oak, Houston, Texas, where the abuses allegedly took place.

Turner Quarterly Earnings Off 30%

ATLANTA (AP) — Turner Broadcasting System Inc. said its fourth-quarter earnings fell 30 percent, partly reflecting a one-time charge for discontinuing the Checkout Channel, a news show tailored for display in Turner said it was ending the Checkout Channel because it was grocery stores.

requiring more investment than originally projected to reach profitability. Turner took a one-time, \$16 million charge against earnings to shut down the network. own the network.

The Checkout Channel termination was charged against fourth-quar ter earnings, which totaled \$30 million. For the same three months of

1991, earnings were \$43 million.

Navistar Cuts Loss to \$5 Million CHICAGO (Bloomberg) - Navistar International Corp. said Thursday that its first-quarter loss had narrowed to \$5 million, or 5 cents a share, from \$32 million, or 16 cents, 2 year earlier. Sales in the period ended Jan. 31 rose to \$1.03 billion, from \$902 million, at the maker of truck chassis and diesel engines.

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U.S. FUTURES

when told about comments by Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO,

economically meaningful." He suggested closer EC links would be better than membership in the North American Free Trade Agreement.

LONG GILT (LIFFE)

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

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SE Banken Gets Aid Pledge As Its 1992 Bad Debts Bulge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STOCKHOLM — Skandinayiska Enskilda Banken, Sweden's biggest commercial bank, announced Thursday that bad debts had surged in 1992 and the Finance Ministry immediately promised it state aid.

The bank's A shares fell 2.50 kronor to 11 kronor (\$1.48) on the Stockholm exchange. Considering prospects for the banking group and in the absence of clear signs of a positive turn of the Swedish economy, the value of SE Banken shares at present must be regarded as uncertain," the bank said.

The surprise announcement of the bank's preliminary 1992 results included a flood of bad news. SE Banken said credit losses -

or charges for bad debts — surged to 10.9 billion kronor, from 4.8 billion kronor in 1991. The bank also said it saw a risk of significant further credit losses in 1993 and

1994, and its board would propose scrapping a dividend payment for 1992

The news spurred the Finance Ministry into action. In a statement that followed the bank's results announcement by just a few minutes, the ministry said it had "concluded that the bank is in need of support, if capital cannot be attracted to the bank in any other way."

SE Banken has applied to the

ministry for assistance under a state plan to give conditional financial aid and guarantees to bring Sweden's ailing banks back to life. The banking minister, Bo Lundgren, said in a statement on Thursday that the government would take "all necessary measures to pre-

The commitments of SE Banken will be fulfilled on a timely

serve the stability of the payment

basis," his statement added. SE Banken is the latest in a series of banks to seek state help, and the support program has nearly burst the seams of an initial 68 billion kronor budget.

The state-owned Nordbanken and Gota Bank, and the privately owned Forsta Sparbanken, have already used up most of the initial funds, Mr. Lundgren told parlia-ment on Wednesday. Gota Bank's needs seemed sure to rise, he said.

SE Banken's preliminary 1992 results — final figures are due on Feb. 25 - show profit before credit losses falling to 5.6 billion kronor, from 7.1 billion a year earlier. The operating loss for 1992 was put at 5.3 billion kronor. "It is my hope that state support,

in combination with new private capital, could enable SE Banken to continue as a privately owned bank," Bjorn Svedberg, the president, said in a statement accompanying SE's results.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Ulcer Drug Underpins Unemployment Profit Surge at Glaxo In Britain Hits A 6-Year High

tac ulcer treatment.

The company said its pretax profit for the six months through December was £819 million (\$1.18 billion), up from £709 million a year before and above analysts' expectations. Net profit was up 16.9 per-cent, at £587 million, on sales that rose 16.2 percent, to 2.30 billion.

Sales of Zantac, the world's bestselling prescription drug, soared 16 percent, to £1.03 billion, a growth rate that was more than double expectations. Underlying growth for the drug, once currency fluctuations are taken out, amounted to 14 percent, the company said.

Didier Cowling, an analyst at James Capel & Co., said the boost came from Zantac sales in the United States, where a large sales

LONDON — Glaxo Holdings
PLC startled analysts Thursday by
reporting that half-year pretax
profit rose 15.5 percent, boosted by
robust sales of the company's Zan-

But the better-than-expected results are sure to cast fresh doubts on Glaxo's ability to wean itself away from Zantac, which accounted for more than 45 percent of sales growth for the company.

"The fear is not going to abate. The longer Zantac continues to grow the harder it will be to reduce dependence on it," said one analyst.

Glaxo has sought to bring out a stable of new products, but some analysis doubt it will achieve its 1990 goal of generating a third of sales from new products by 1995. Glaxo said sales of its new prod-

ucts amounted to £245 million, or 11 percent of revenue.

Investors apparently took the higher profits at face value, driving Giaxo's stock up 19 pence, to 683.



A Dutch Green Light For Sale of Fokker

THE HAGUE — The Dutch government has given final approval for the takeover of Fokker NV, the troubled planemaker, by Daimler-Benz AG, after the German conglomerate backed down on a demand for future government aid.

The Economics Ministry said that the resolution of this last obstacle meant that contracts could be drawn up in the near future allowing Deutsche Aerospace AG, a unit of Daimler-Benz, to acquire 51 percent of Fokker.

The agreement puts an end to a year of vacillation in which Fokker's position deteriorated markedly, requiring that the price be lowered as the Dutch government, which owns a stake of 31.8 percent in Fokker, hesitated about the sale.

Observers said that the agreement had been formulated so that the Dutch government would have no contractual obligations to pay the bill for any additional restructuring at Fokker. Daimler had wanted such help and this had blocked conclusion of the deal

Leo Steijn, a spokesman for Fokker, said that the agreement would allow Fokker to nearly double its equity capital. He said that Fokker now expected to be able to proceed on target

with the development of the F-70 aircraft and that a prototype should be ready to fly within about two months. The plane is expected to be ready for delivery next year.

Germany Plans to Cut 40,000 Steel Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BONN - As a major steel company announced a plant closure costing 3,500 jobs, Economy Minis-ter Ginter Rexrodt said Thursday that the German steel industry would shed 40,000 positions and operate at 85 percent of its current capacity under a plan to restructure its portion of the European Com-

munity's unprofitable steel industry. After meeting with steel execu-tives, Mr. Rexrodt said his plan was designed to keep non-EC producers from filling the gap left by the German downsizing. But he said the plan to limit imports would not breach the rules of the General

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Ruprecht Vondran, president of the German Steel Association, said after the meeting that the steel industry wanted protection against cheap imports from Eastern Europe and strict enforcement of the EC subsidy code to cut off aid to unprofitable state-owned companies in Spain and Italy.

Mr. Rexrodt said Germany

would cut production from the cur-rent 38 million metric tons a year, of losses envisaged. which 34 million comes from the former West Germany. An EC plan seeks to reduce steel output by about 37 percent from the 132.5

Reuters
LONDON — Unemploy-

ment in Britain edged up to a seasonally adjusted 10.6 per-

cent of the work force in Janu-

ary, while the number of neo-

ple actually without jobs exceeded 3 million for the first

time in almost six years.
The data published Thurs-

day highlighted a crisis facing

the Conservative government

as a stubborn, two-year-old re-

cession relaxes its grip only slowly. About 2,000 unem-

ploved people rallied outside

the Houses of Parliament

while inside. Prime Minister

John Major fended off calls

from the opposition to do

Adjusted unemployment

rose by a lower-than-expected

22,100 to 2,995,100. The unad-

justed jobless total increased

by 78,726 to 3,062,065, the

highest since April 1987.

more for the unemployed.

Unrest in Germany, the EC's largest steel producer, grew Thurs-day. After spokesmen for the country's two biggest steelmakers, Thys-

million tons produced last year, but sen AG and Fried. Krupp AG estimates are that Germany would Hoesch-Krupp, warned of plant

PARIS - France's economy ended 1992 in frail condition, with industrial production shrinking by 1 percent and manufacturing output down 2.8 percent in December alone, the national statistics office said on Thursday.

French Output Shrinks

The Socialist government, which looks likely to lose heavily in next month's general election, has long prided itself on running one of the few major industrialized economies to have avoided recession during the global downturn.

But economists said the INSEE data, which show output down 3.7 percent over the whole of 1992, added to growing evidence that

France was staring recession in the face.

Economists also said they expected data to be released next Wednesday to show that the economy shrank in the final quarter of

closures, a wildcat 24-hour strike began at a plant in the town of Siegen and a torchlit "night of un-

rest" march was planned. About 1,000 steel workers in the nearby Ruhr region city of Hagen blocked a main road in another protest that followed all-night torchlight rallies against job cuts by tens of thousands in other parts of the Ruhr area.

Krupp said it would close scrap-steel recycling plant in the Ruhr region, costing 3,500 jobs. It said it was closing the unit because talks with Thyssen and the Saar-stahl AG unit of Arbed SA of Luxembourg, about merging the three companies' structural steel divisions, had not led to an agreement.

Ekkehard Schulz, chairman of Thyssen's steel unit, said if a deal with Krupp were not concluded by the end of March he could not guarantee jobs in his company's structural-steel division. Thyssen already plans to cut 8,000 jobs in the comin years, and Krupp had previously scheduled 2,500 to go in 1993. (AFX, Reuters, Bloomberg)

Very briefly:

. DAF NV still faced an uncertain future after a meeting between the company and its nine banks ended inconclusively; the talks revolve around a restructuring plan that calls for the sale of some assets of the collapsed Dutch truckmaker to a new company.

• Eff Sanofi's planned takeover of Yves Saint Laurent SA of France is the target of an antitrust investigation by the EC Commission, which said both companies manufactured perfumes and beauty products.

Air France has embarked on legal action to try to quash a ruling by the EC Commission allowing British Airways PLC to take a 49.9 percent stake in the French regional airline TAT; this is the second time Air

France has challenged a BA acquisition in recent months. Russia expects to pay \$6.4 billion of the \$13 billion due on its rescheduled foreign debt this year, Vice Prime Minister Alexandre Shokin was quoted as saying by the Kommersant newspaper.

• Daimler-Benz AG, which recently shelved plans to build a truck plant in Eastern Germany, said it would build a regional warehouse for vehicle spares in Brandenburg state in the East.

• NEC Corp. has again postponed plans to build a portable-computer plant near Munich because of weakness in the European market. The factory was originally scheduled to open in 1992.

• Statoll A/S, Norway's state-owned oil company, said its pretax profit fell 14 percent in 1992, to 11 billion kroner (\$1.57 billion), from 12.8 billion a year earlier, while revenue edged up to 79.4 billion kroner from 78 billion. Statoil predicted oil prices would remain weak this year.

• LM Ericsson AB won a contract worth more than \$150 million to expand the mobile-telephone network in Guangdong Province, China. The equipment will more than couble the existing network's capacity. Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX, AFP

BOEING: Airline Troubles Mean Job Losses for 23,000 U.S. Jet Builders

(Continued from first finance page) Wall Street Journal, said AMR's treasurer, Michael Durham, and chairman, Robert Crandall, have said the company "cannot continue to suffer losses like it did in 1992."

"If that continues," they added, you will see AMR wean itself away from airline operations and go toward airline management." AMR reported a loss of \$985 million in 1992.

In Amsterdam, the head of KLM

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three times the \$2.5 billion loss forecast made by the International Air Transport Association only in October.

KLM's Pieter Bouw.

ner owned by Daimler-Benz AG, said management and works counal industry's losses could reach as affecting up to 70 percent of the much as \$7 billion for 1992, nearly company's work force of 24,000.

(AP, Reuers, ta, Kansas, this year. The cuts next Bloomberg, UPI) much as \$7 billion for 1992, nearly company's work force of 24,000. ta, Kansas, this year. The cuts next

Hartmut Mehdorn, management "Virtually all the profits earned

since the very first flight of the Wright Brothers in 1903 have faded away in the last three years," said

Deutsche Aerospace Airbus GmbH, the Airbus Industrie part-

board chairman of Deutsche Airbus, said the shorter shifts would reduce production this year by 8 percent to 10 percent and were a response to the recent cancellation of about 100 orders for Airbus In-

Boeing's chief domestic competitor, McDonnell Douglas Corp., announced plans recently to cut employment by about 10 percent. Boeing's cuts will include 15,000 Royal Dutch Airlines said the glob- cils had agreed on short-time work jobs in the Puget Sound area pany

year include 4,000 in the Seattle area and 1,000 in Wichita.

As of Jan. 1, Boeing employed about 143,500 people worldwide. Boeing is one of the nation's biggest industrial companies and its biggest exporter, with a 60 percent share of the global jet aviation mar-

Airlines that have delayed or canceled orders and options for Boeing planes in recent months include the Irish-based leasing com-

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The Board of Directors have resolved that Europe 1992 will distribute a dividend out of the net income from investments which according to the shares outstanding should result in a dividend per share of US\$ 0.05. The dividend will be paid on 5 March 1993 to the shareholders registered at 26 February

The Board of Directors.

Paying Agent: Nomura Bank (Luxembourg) S.A. 6, avenue Emile-Renter, L-2420 Luxembourg.

much as \$7 billion for 1992,	nearly company's work forc	E Of 24,000. 18, Kansas, II	us year. The cuts next	Diounicerg, OF 1)		-
\$ 1 T T				REAL ESTATE	MARKETPLACE	
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REACT: Executives Back Clinton's Program

(Continued from first finance page)

broadly, then a BTU tax is probably the best

way to go."

The Clinton energy tax would be modified to reflect the fact that fuels sell at different prices and have different energy or BTU contents. But the exact mathematics of it may come under attack by various sectors of the industry who may contend that they are aifected unfairly.

John Kean, president and chief executive of NUI Corp. in Bedminster, New Jersey. said that he expected any energy taxes to be passed through to consumers. But some execunives worned that the bureaucracy needed to collect these taxes, either from energy producers or utilities, could be staggering and

John R. Hall, chairman and chief executive of Ashland Oil Inc. in Ashland, Kentucky, said he strongly opposed any energy tax and that it would have a negative ripple effect through all sectors of industry. "I think it will be inflationary, it will cost jobs and it will be impractical," he said. "Also, if refiners in Europe don't have to pay it, they will ship products in here and ruin our business."

Still, some exploration companies were heartened by the prospect that an energy tax might lead to a reduction in foreign oil imports. "Depending on the specifics, it could have a very positive effect on oil imports," said John McFarland, chairman and chief

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executive of McFarland Energy Inc. in Santa Fe Springs, California.

Mr. Roach of Tandy said he was concerned that the energy tax and the higher tax brack-ets might hurt the economic recovery.

"To whatever extent these new provisions constrain the consumer economy, that stands to slow the economic growth or kill the recovery," he said.

One immediate impact of an increase in the corporate tax rate, to 36 percent, might be to pull down corporate earnings this year. Because corporations must put aside future taxes as a liability, such set-asides will probably have to be increased immediately.

"A lot of corporations will show a negative hit on their balance sheets," said Mr. Hemminghaus of Diamond Shamrock

For example, Keith Booke, director of investor relations for Valero Energy Corp. of San Antonio, said that the company anticipated taking a one-time charge this year of \$16 million to reflect the increase in future tax liabilities under the Clinton plan. Last year, the company had income of about \$84

"This is the cost of doing business in a democracy and we are prepared to pay our fair share," said Mr. Kean of NUI. "Some of it will be passed through to our customers and some of it will come out of the hide of our

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With Economy Faltering, Japan Ink Flows Red

Sony Sees Loss As Demand Ebbs

TOKYO — Weak markets in Japan and Europe for video recorders and audio equipment battered Sony Corp.'s earnings in its third quarter, and the company warned Thursday that more of the same was in store for the same

was in store for the rest of its financial year.
"Basically, Sony is being adversely affected by current economic trends," said Kunihiko Kawada, an analyst at James Capel Pacific Ltd., "and a recovery in profits really depends on the recovery of mar-kets" both at home and abroad.

Sony said its net income slumped 72.1 percent, to 27.13 billion yen (\$226.3 million), in the three months that ended Dec. 31, from 97.17 billion yen in the corresponding span a year earlier, which included a gain on the sale of stock in Sony Music Entertainment (Japan). Without the gain, the fall would have been 23.8 percent, from 35.62 million yen. Pretax income fell 72.1 percent, to 27.13 billion yea, on sales that were down 3.8 percent, at 1.08 trillion yen.

Sony executives predicted a "severe" economic adjustment in the fourth quarter, with losses on investments and inventory cuts. They projected a net loss of 10 billion yen in the coming quarter, but

maintained their net profit forecast for the full year at 35 billion yen.

For the first nine months of Sony's year, net income fell 68.3 percent, to 45.05 billion year. lion ven, which would have been a 44.2 percent drop without the stock sale a year earlier. Pretax income fell 61.3 percent, to 88.69 billion yen, while sales rose 1.5 percent, to 2.98 trillion yen.

For the latest quarter, Tsunao Hashimoto, an executive vice president, singled out a sluggish European economy and slow sales of audiovisual equipment in Japan as the main reasons for poor results. Sony did have a strong rise in sales of color televisions, which rose to 2.2 million units from 2.1 million a year earlier, raising

sales 10.8 percent, to 189.27 billion yen, Sales of 8mm video recorders fell to 900,000 units, down from 1.2 million in the third quarter of the previous year, cutting sales to 224.80 billion year from 255.23 billion.

Audio-equipment sales fell to 268.9 billion yen from 285.97 billion, Sony said. Compact-disk sales fell to 3.2 million units from 3.65 million, although Sony predicted full-year sales of 13.3 million units, a small rise from the previous year.

Unit sales of Walkman devices fell to 3.1 million in the third quarter from 3.8 million a year earlier, and Sony predicted full-year sales would slide 16.7 percent, to 12.5 mil-(AFX, Bloomberg)

Sales Diminish At Big Car Firms

Agence France-Presse
TOKYO — Weakness in the Japanese economy was evident in January sales reports issued Thursday by Toyota Motor

Corp. and Nissan Motor Co. Toyota said its domestic sales edged down 9.5 percent from a year earlier, to 122,121 vehicles, the fourth straight monthly decline. Car sales fell 13.1 percent, to 87,507 units. Sales of trucks and buses,

however, inched up 1.1 percent, to 34,614. The largest Japanese automaker said its domestic production fell 11 percent, to 277,020 vehicles. Exports, however, rose 3.2 percent, to 161,772. Toyota's overseas production inched up 0.6 percent, to

Nissan said its January sales declined 14.1 percent from a year earlier, to 61.258 vehicles, following a 4.6 percent fall in De-cember. Car sales fell 5.8 percent, to 45,792 units, while sales of commercial vehicles

slumped 32 percent, to 15,466.
The second-largest carmaker in Japan said domestic output edged down 23 per-cent, to 140,726 vehicles, the seventh straight fall from the year-earlier month. Exports plunged 24.3 percent, to 58,304 units, the sixth straight decline from the

year-earlier month, with car exports fall-ing 24.7 percent to 48,930 and commercial vehicles down 21.9 percent to 9,374. Overseas production, however, gained 25.2 percent, to 81,224 vehicles, boosted by strong demand for Altimas in the United States and Micras in Britain.

■ Platinum Stockpiles Targeted Slow sales will reduce purchases by Japanese carmakers of platinum and other met-als used in pollution-control devices, with the auto companies dipping into their hefty stockpiles for the materials they need. Reuters quoted automotive and bullion industry officials as saying.

Some carmakers may even consider sell-

ing part of their metal stockpiles unless car sales recover this year, they said. "The carmakers' reluctance to buy metals will trigger bearishness in the market,

bullion-house executive said Carmakers account for 80 percent of Japan's rhodium imports, 20 percent of platinum and 10 percent of palladium. A Nissan executive said, "We have been built large stockpiles to cope with supply shortages. And that is now above sufficient

particularly for rhodium and platinum,",a

stock level, given the current sales slump." "Some carmakers are having interhouse discussions on whether they should sell excess stockpiles if car sales do not recover this year," another automotive ex-

IBM Japan Gently Targets Jobs of 1,200 50-Plus Workers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - IBM Japan Ltd. is planning to cut 1,200 jobs through an early-retirement program that aims to have experienced workers start companies in related fields, an executive said Thursday.

The Japanese unit of International Business Machines Corp. is staff by 25,000 this year. under pressure from its parent to partake in a global cost-cutting

way compatible with Japan's tra- ny hoped to cut 1,500 people from dition of lifetime employment.

The IBM executive, who asked not to be named, said the company hoped to curtail its work force by 1,200 people by the end of June. He denied the severance program was part of the plan by the parent company to trim its

In December, however, Mac Jeffery, a spokesman for IBM's effort, but it is trying to do so in a Asian operations, said the compa-

its Asia and Pacific staff. About 80 percent of IBM's work force in the region is in Japan.

"This is not a situation where we are feeling pressure," the exec-utive said Thursday. "The goal is to offer workers over 50 a chance to change careers midstream."

About 3,000 of IBM Japan's employees are age 50 or older. The early-retirement plan would offer those workers full retire-

paid leave to enable them to start their own businesses in fields related to IBM, he said.

1BM Japan will provide 35 per-cent of the initial investment to help such businesses get started. Upon early retirement, the company will offer the equivalent to one-and-a-half year's regular salary in addition to severance

pay, said Tadashi Okamura, a

50 people had responded to the offer since the company unveiled the plan in November.

Mr. Okamura said early retirement would be voluntary, but one high-level employee, who declined attribution, said the company was applying subtle psychological pressure on employees to

(AP, Bloomberg)

To Help Curb Trade Deficit

TOKYO - The Japanese government must help Taiwan cut its soaring trade deficit, which is now three times as high on a per-capita basis as the U.S. deficit with Japan, senior Taiwan officials said on Thursday. They were speaking after two days of talks between a delegation of

more than 110 business people from Taiwan, the largest such group to visit Japan, and officials from Japanese companies.

Taiwan's trade deficit with Japan widened 33 percent to a record \$12.9

The vice economics minister, Chiang Ping-kun, told reporters that the deficit had become so serious that the Japanese government as well as private companies must help to reduce it.

Taiwan Officials Ask Tokyo Singapore Telecom Debut Awaited Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

company spokesman.

SINGAPORE - Singapore Telecom Pte. announced on Thursday a 13 percent rise in net profit for

the year ended March 31, 1992, and said its privatization would take place in the second half of this year. The company's president and

chief executive, Wong Hung Khim, squelched rumors of an earlier sale and said "we are now in the process of selecting a lead manager and a global coordinator. An announce-

the size of the sale had not yet been billion dollars in the previous fidetermined. nancial year.

The local market is eagerly awaiting the offering of the phone monopoly as a way of increasing the allure of the Singapore stock market. The privatization will be the biggest local share flotation since Singapore Airlines in 1985.

Net profit for the last financial year totaled 1.01 billion Singapore dollars (\$615 million), up 12.9 per-cent. Group sales were 2.48 billion ment will be made soon," He said dollars, up 12 percent from 2.22

He added that the company's cash surplus and assets had already been cut down ahead of privatization. Only about 600 million dollars in cash and and 3.5 billion dollars in assets were transferred to Singapore Telecom on April I, 1992, when the monopoly's legal status was changed to that of a corporation. In the year, the cash surplus rose 20 percent to 5.92 bil-

China Posts Growth of Nearly 13% For 1992

BEUING — China's drive for faster reform Tueled economic growth at a record rate of 12.8 percent in 1992, but at the price of an inflation rate that averaged 6.4 percent nationally and climbed to more than 14 percent in some areas, the government said Thursday.

A government aide said that 70 percent of the inflation rate was

caused by the deregulation last year of low, subsidized prices once set by the state for many goods. Prices for nearly 600 production materials as well as for grain and other consumer staples were deregulated.

Zhang Zhongji, spokesman for the State Statistics Bureau, said gross domestic product rose 12.8 percent in 1992 to 2.39 trillion yuan (\$409 billion); industrial produc-tion climbed 20.8 percent; retail sales rose 9.8 percent, and pledged foreign investment more than tripled, exceeding for the first time the total of foreign loans and aid.

The government said it had approved the establishment last year of 47,000 new enterprises based on foreign investment, more than the total of the past decade or more. Foreign businesses signed agree-ments to invest \$57.5 billion, while actual investment rose 160 percent to \$11.16 billion.

Trade, an important engine behind the growth, was also sharply higher. Exports rose 18.5 percent and imports rose 26.4 percent.

The across-the-board jump in China's growth figures followed the campaign launched by Deng Xiaoping, the country's senior leader, in January 1992 for faster market-oriented reforms.

The economic fast track has brought problems, however, and the growing threat of inflation tops the list for planners in Beijing. China's last period of high-speed growth in the late 1980s resulted in a disastrous round of galloping inflation, one important reason un-derlying the failed pro-democracy protests of 1989.

"The potential inflation pressure will not burst out like it did in 1988," when prices rose as much as 40 percent, said Mr. Zhang,

More than 1 million, workers were laid off. Mr. Zhang said that a quarter of them had been given new jobs and many others had been

(AP, Reuters)

Investor's Asia Hong Kong Singapore Straits Times Tokyo Nikkei 225 Hang Seng 20000-14375 1300 SON DJF 1992 1993 4500 S O N D J F 1992 1993 12500 S O N D J F 1992 1993 Thursday Exchange index Prev. Close Change Hong Kong Hang Seng 6,186.94 6,087.46 +1.63 Singapore Straits Times 1.616.56 +0.96 Sydney All Ordinaries 1,607.30 1,601.30 +0.37 16,982.14 Tokyo 17,009.63 Kuala Lumpur Composite Bangkok 961.43 973.24 -1.21Secul Composite Stock 653.91 665.12 -1.63 Taipei Weighted Price 4,001.16 3.961.50 -0.99 Composite 1.458.26 1,409,11 +3.43 Jakarta Stock Index 301.92 302.69 -0.25NZSF-40 New Zealand 1.590.93 1,600.71 -0.G1

Very briefly:

Bombay

Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. said it would cut via transfers it. percent of the 3,800 workers at its industrial-machinery works in Milarc. Hiroshima Prefecture, because of a sharp drop in orders.

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International Herald Trates

National Index

• Nippon Steel said it would lead a consortium of six Japanese companies to take a 14 percent stake in Thainox, a group set up in 1991 by France'. Ugine SA and Thailand's PM Group to produce stainless steel.

• The Makati Stock Exchange said it would fight an order by the Securities and Exchange Commission to merge the Philippines' two feuding bourses.

• South Korea's state-owned Korea Land Development Corp. said it had signed an agreement to invest 23 billion won (\$29 million) to build an industrial complex in China for Korean firms.

 Taiwan and Malaysia signed an investment-guarantee agreement clearing the way for Taiwan's state-run enterprises to launch major industrial projects in Malaysia.

 AT&T Network Systems has been awarded a contract by Thailand Telecomasia to supply switching and transmission equipment for 350,000 lines as part of a \$2.5 billion expansion of Bangkok's telephone system. • Kirin Brewery Co. said its pretax profit fell 4.3 percent in 1992, to \$2.7 billion yen (\$690 million), and forecast flat earnings for 1993.

India to Allow Private Funds

BOMBAY - India announced Thursday the opening-up of banking and its big mutual-fund business to the private sector in the latest phase. of its program of economic liberalization.

The Securities and Exchange Board of India, the main regulator agency for the country's capital markets, said it had approved applications by six companies for the private funds.

In an interview published Thursday, the governor of the Reserve 3ani. of India, C. Rangarajan, said the country would allow the establishment of several new private banks in the coming financial year, for the first time in almost 25 years.

It's basic economics. The more people who know about a product, the more people are likely to buy it. The more product you sell, the less you have to charge for it. Advertising is the medium that brings the message to millions. It helps increase the volume of sales and decrease the cost. So whether it's a jar of honey or a jar of pickles, advertising helps keep a lid on the price.

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He got in the way of somebody's war.



Nine out of ten casualties in modern warfare are civilians.

The vast majority of its victims never wore a uniform or carried a gun.

In the so-called "post-war" period since 1945, at least 20 million people have died in over 100 conflicts. A further 60 million have been wounded. imprisoned, separated from their families and forced to flee their homes or their countries.

In over 30 armed conflicts, this human misery is happening now.

Yet the Geneva Conventions - ratified by 164 states - lay down clear rules that all victims of war living under the darkness of conflict must be respected.

They have the right to protection from murder, torture, starvation and being taken hostage.

To focus attention on the plight of millions of civilians caught in the crossfire, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is launching a worldwide campaign to ensure that they get the protection and assistance to which they are entitled under international law.

No matter who. No matter where. No matter when.

We call on governments and combatants everywhere to respect the rights of all victims who get in the way of somebody's war. Help us to help them.



World Campaign for the Protection of Victims of War

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When Will China Do China Do Its Share

FOREIGN: Multinationals Face Greater Scrutiny

(Continued from first finance page) proposed spending an additional 338 million to hire more Internal Revenue Service auditors solely to audit the multinational companies'

In keeping with the conservative revenue estimates of the rest of the Clinton program, the Treasury de-clined to project how much addi-tional revenue would be collected by stepping up its audits. But nei-ther official nor private specialists would quarrel with the suggestion that, along with the tighter rules, the extra auditors might bring in enough money to raise additional revenue approaching the \$13 bil-lion target of Congressional tax

Private tax experts said Thursday this was more reasonable than Mr. Clinton's estimate on the campaign trail, when he had threatened to squeeze an additional \$40 billion out of foreign companies operating

transfer pricing — shifting high-profit activities to low-tax coun-ons countries in which they opertries through the use of arbitrary atc.

economics specialist at the ac-counting firm of Ernst & Young. found the revenue estimates realistic and the program "the least onerous but the most effective." By increasing the number of examiners, he said, more frequent and detailed audits will result in "adjustments that companies will not find it worth fighting."

What he was worried about was

retaliation by foreign governments against American companies. Mr. McKee, a former Treasury tax official, also warned that "policymakers in Washington are a lot more so-phisticated than examiners in the field, who try to get back at foreign-

Five technical changes were pro-

in the United States who reduce their tax bills by what is known as

intercompany prices.

Michael McKee, international be required to maintain contemporaneous records on how they figure their transfer prices instead of being allowed to reconstruct them lat-

er for an audit.

 "Earnings stripping" rules on the American subsidiaries of foreign companies will be tightened,

• Research will have to be entirely allocated against royalties, which officials said lessens the incentive to American companies to move production to lower-cost sites abroad.

 American companies will find it more difficult to build up their foreign earnings abroad rather than remitting them to the United States where they would be subject to tax. Earnings stockpiled abroad at a level higher than 25 percent of total assets will be subject to tax-

Brand Names Start to Score in Eastern Europe

plant's Pollena 2000 detergent has become a surprisingly strong seller for the British-Dutch consumer-

Riding the popularity of an advertising campaign developed months earlier by the plant's Polish managers, Pollena 2000 quickly made Unilever the market share leader in detergents here. Built around a bit of clever wordplay among characters from Polish popular hterature, the campaign has become ubiquitous in the popular culture.

wrenching transformation to market economies, such companies have faced an array of problems, from outdated plants to a lack of trucks and warehouses to a dearth of advertising expertise.

More fundamentally, they often find themselves faced with the damning task of teaching local managers and workers not just more efficient production and marketing techniques, but the very baproducts company.

become ubiquitous in the popular culture.

The brand's success shows the potential for rapidly increasing sales of consumer goods in the formerly Communist nations of Central and Eastern Europe. But such quick and easy victories are the exception for

By Richard W. Stevenson Unilever and the other Western New York Times Service companies that have invested hun-WARSAW — Since Unilever dreds of millions of dollars in the Group purchased a laundry deter-gent factory in Poland for \$20 mil-tion a year and a half

wrenching transformation to mar-

Like its competitors from Western Europe and the United States. Unilever has spent heavily in Eastem Europe, more than \$150 million so far, to buy and revamp state-owned factories and distribution systems and to begin introducing its own brands.

Although their executives say on such basic questions as average they are dedicated to making their income or the number of homes operations respond to the needs of the market. Unilever and its competitors have sometimes found it difficult to determine just what consumers do want. Market research is scarce, even

with washing machines. And conoverwhelmed by the new choices available and by the flood of advertising messages.

ALCATEL ALSTHOM

Alcatel Alsthom, the Paris based telecommunications, power and transport equipment group reported provisional 1992 consolidated net sales of FF 161.7 billion, compared to FF 160.1 billion in 1991, a 1% increase which includes a negative exchange rate impact.

Order backlog increases in 1992

By sector, 1992 and 1991 sales break down as follows:

(in millions of French Francs)	1992	1991
Communications systems Energy and Transport (2) Electrical Engineering Batteries Services Inter-group Sales	109,714(1) 27,685 16,052 3,503 7,305 (2,607)	109,873 25,887 15,924 3,482 6,908 (1,992)
TOTAL	161,652	160,082

(1) Of which: Network systems: 39%; Cobles: 32%; Radio, Space and Defense: 11%; Business systems: 10%; Others: 8%.

(2) Soles of GEC Alsthom taken at 50 %.

Orders recorded in 1992 amounted to FF 166 billion, as compared to FF 165.3 billion in 1991. Orders were FF 4.3 billion higher than sales and resulted in an increase in the order backlog to FF 142 billion, compared to FF 137.6 billion at the end of December 1991.

Alcatel Alsthom is one of the world's largest suppliers of equipment and systems for the telecommunications, power and transport sectors. Alcatel Alsthom shares trade on the Paris Stock Exchange as well as in ADR form on the New York Stock Exchange, where prices may be accessed on Reuters Equity 2000 service under the symbol ALA.

TAXES: New and Higher Ones Are in Store for American Business Under Proposals

(Continued from first finance page) Once a corporation earned \$15 miloverall strategy to ensure contin-ued economic recovery in the short term and to put both the economy and the federal budget on sounder

footing for the long term. would generate \$30.6 billion from and large companies would get a 7 1993 through 1998, according to percent credit for two years for buy-the current market value in companies tax credits for large and small ings, if that were a significant propagation of the current market value in computing their taxable income and puting their taxable income and pay the tax only after the security is to give the current market value in computing their taxable income and pay the tax only after the security is to give the current market value in computing their taxable income and large and large

ment \$28.9 billion. The tax rate would be 36 percent The tax rate would be 36 percent for companies with taxable incomes of more than \$10 million, a capital gains tax, an idea pressed by subject to the administration's progroup accounting for about one- Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat tenth of 1 percent of American of Arkansas, who is a friend of Mr. on the heat content of fuels as meacompanies and the overwhelming Clinton. In the administration vermajority of corporate tax pay- sion, people investing in companies ments. While companies could pay with capital of up to \$25 million as much as 39 percent on some and holding the investments for at nies would not have to pay the tax earnings, none would pay more least five years, would be taxed on on feedstocks, such as the oil that than an average of 36 percent. only half of their capital gains.

The plan provides two kinds of Otting for the long term.

Raising corporate income tax investment tax credits, depending on a company's size. Medium-sized businesses would cost the govern-portion of what they spent in an

earlier base period.

from last year to tax unsold securities. Under current law, dealers may choose between valuations

sold. The effect is to give the gov-

ernment tax revenue from unsold securities if their value rises.

Corporate America would be posed tax on energy, a levy based sured in British Thermal Units or BTUs. But to minimize damage in international competition, compa-

The administration also seeks to require securities dealers to "mark-to-market" their inventories, reviv-

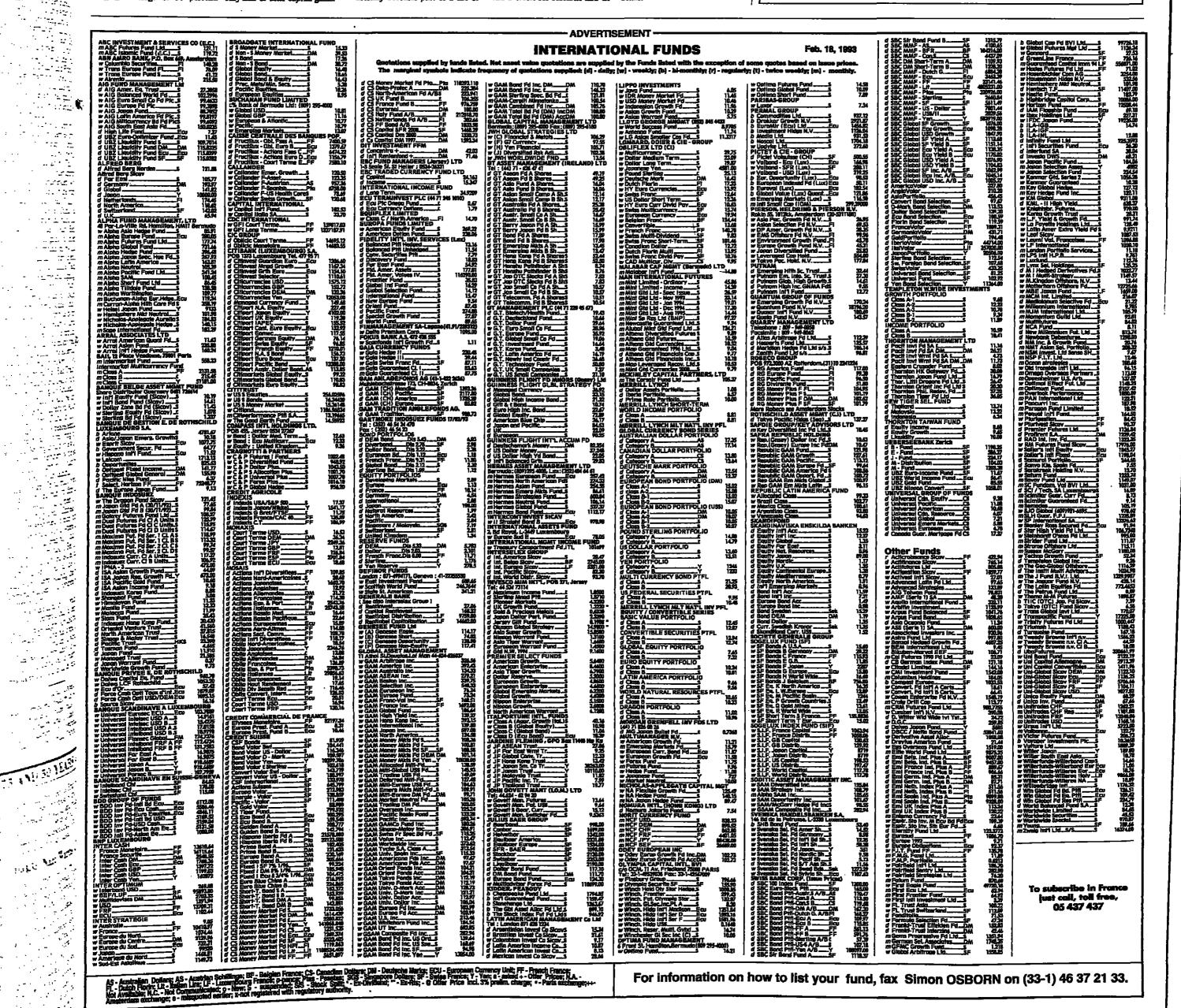
come under closer scrutiny. branch. But this would not affect payments to trade associations.

Deductions would no longer be allowed for meals and real-estate expenses when workers move or club dues for employees. The de-ductibility of business meals and entertainment, cut in 1986 to 80 percent from 100 percent, would be further cut to 50 percent.

Still other measures in the Clinton plan would permanently ex-

The international operations of nance high-speed rail limes and American companies would also would exempt those in the real estate business from passive loss Breaking new ground, the ad-rules that since 1986 has barred ministration also proposes, with certain deductions. That would alsome unspecified exceptions, to low people in the real estate busideny companies deductions for ness to apply losses for buildings lobbying Congress or the executive they were unable to sell, for example, to offset rental income those buildings earn. The Clinton proposal also seeks

to promote enterprise zones, an idea espoused with little success by Republicans in the last 12 years. But whereas the plans of the Reagan and Bush administrations emphasized tax breaks for capital investment, this plan would concentrate incentives on workers, particularly residents of the



The Games Presidents Play Often Link the White House to History

By Tom Callahan Washington Post Service

"No man guilty of golf should be eligible for any office of trust or profit under the Constitution, and the families of the breed should be shipped to the white slave corrals of the Argentine. -H.L. Mencken

WASHINGTON — When Dwight Eisenhower was a boy in Kansas, he and a young associate took to the river like Tom and Huck to wet a line and while away a summer. "We talked about what we wanted to do when we grew up," Eisenhower recalled years later. "I told him that I wanted to be a real major league baseball player, a genuine professional like Honus Wagner. My friend said that he'd like to be president of the United States."

With less than a full smile, and more than a ther of us got our wish."

The torch has again passed — that Olympic-style torch that U.S. presidents have come to

T.R. saved college football in 1905. Being a
Harvard man, he was given to wearing his

a jogging golfer with a horse-playing mom.

Since George Washington began throwing money around the Potomac, the athletic bent of presidents has been a matter of public interest. On top of being a rail-splitter. Abraham Lincoln was a wrestler. "Rail-splitting produced an unparalleled president in Lincoln," Mark Twain observed. "But golf hasn't produced even a good A-1 Congressman."

Both of the Roosevelts enjoyed sports. Teddy liked blasting buffolger and bears with his

liked blasting buffaloes and bears with his blunderbuss, and for resolving minor policy disputes had a boxing ring installed at the White House By telegraph from Washington, FDR lit baseball's first night game in Cincinnati. Later, when pennant races appeared un-seemly in the light of World War II, he insisted they continue for the sake of morale.

T.R. saved college football in 1905. Being a

carry for dreamers - and it is fair to wonder crimson tie every Saturday that the team did about the specimen on deck, who appears to be battle, which in those days was more than an expression. The thumping violence of football came to a fortissimo at the Yale game that season, when the president happened to be in attendance. Just as Harvard, Yale and Princeton were thinking of banning the carrage outright, their leaders were summoned to Washington.

> Reading them the riot act, Roosevelt said: "Do not report back to me until you have a game that is acceptable to the entire nation. You must act in the public interest. This glorious sport must be freed from brutality and foul play. The future of the Republic is dependent on what you do. The character of future generations is in your hands."

> While he was at it, in consultation with Walter Camp, the president outlawed the "flying wedge" and invented the "first down."

Martha Ellen Truman was an ice skater and a shortstop who disapproved of left-handers.

When her son, Harry, was born left-handed, she turned him around much the same way Mutt Mantle did Mickey. Harry was a pliant enough child, but he had a sinister (meaning, lefthanded; see Webster's) sense of mischief. As president, he signed all of his orders with the right hand but hurled most of his opening day baseballs with the left,

Richard Nixon was the first president to recommend flanker-reverse plays to favorite coaches and invite roller derby winners to the White House. He and son-in-law David Eisen-hower once picked a baseball all-star team so carefully representative of the electorate (includ-ing the American Indian, Early Wynn) that it could have been a blueprint for a cabinet maker.

Nixon's vice presidents, Spiro Agnew and Gerald Ford, were the first to venture onto the pro-am circuit. Every time Agnew bonged a spectator with a tennis ball, he pleaded nolo contendere. When Ford hit bystanders with golf

balls, he formally begged their pardon. As president, he also took to skiing into avalanches.

Jimmy Carter was a long-distance runner with the endurance of a snowflake. Ronald Reagan was the old sportscaster turned Gipper. whose movie depiction of Notre Dame reprobate George Gipp tastefully left out the pool halls, the floozies, the gamblers and the stucke rings Gipp loved to blow in Knute Rockne's

George Bush, a first baseman from Yale, an amateur golfer related to the Walker Cup, was the sportswriters' president. He golfed with one scribe, played tennis with another, threw horseshoes with a third and fished with a fourth. He didn't seem to have any playmates of his own.

As if to remove it as quickly as possible from public view, Bush pursued his golf at warp speed. As much as he could, Vice President Dan Quayle kept his well-scraped sticks out of sight. "Every time we go on the road, they watch me," he muttered darkly, fingering three golf balls

SIDELINES

like Captain Queeg. They can't wait to catch me playing."

Now Quayle is unabashedly practicing for pro-am tournaments, and Bush has packed

away both his long putter and his stopwaich. Mrs. Truman would be appalled to know that all three presidential candidates this time were left handed, although Bill Clinton swings his Big Bertha driver from the right side. On the tee, Bush was the picture of the precisely forwer lvy Leaguer at play. In his bulging sweat shirts, Cimton is more the aging jock railing against his graying hair and accumulating paunes.

Hillary bought Bill a new set of Ping clubs for Christmas. He beheld them under the tree like a boy waking up to a catcher's mitt. It was the sweetest gift to pass between a head of state and a spouse since Dennis Thatcher got the same present from Margaret.

2 Counts Dismissed in Johnson Suit

KALAMAZOO, Michigan (AP) — Two counts of an eight-count \$2 million suit filed against Magic Johnson by a woman who contends lie gave her the AIDS virus were dismissed Thursday by U.S. District hidge Richard A. Enslen.

The one dismissed count alleged that Johnson committed fraulf by failing to inform the woman that "he had engaged in a sexually setive promiscuous lifestyle that put him at a high risk for becoming infected with the HIV virus."

The other count dismissed, according to court documents, alleged that Johnson was "strictly hable for transmitting the HIV virus to [the woman]

because of his abnormally dangerous and ultrahazardous activities." The

judge ruled that attorneys for the woman, with whom Johnson has admitted having sex, can go forward with the other six counts in the sin.

Japanese Are 1-2-3 in Nordic Skiing

FALUN, Sweden (UPI) — World Cup leader Kenji Ogiwara led a 1-2-3 finish by Japanese skiers Thursday in the combined's jumping competition as the World Nordic Ski Championships began in a snowstorm.

Ogiwara overcame a ragged first jump of 70 meters on the normal hill at Lugnet sports complex to finish with 222.2 points on jumps of 84 and 93 meters in the best-of-three jumps event.

He will start 26 seconds ahead of teammate Masashi Abe in the handican-start 15 kilometer race Friday. Abe was second in the imprint

handicap-start 15-kilometer race Friday. Abe was second in the jumping portion of the two-day event with 218.2 points, with Takanori Kono third

Stars Are Eclipsed in Malaysian Golf

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Defending champion Vijay Singh of Fiji, two Americans and a South Korean outscored stars Ian Woosnam and Mark McNulty and took the first round lead Thursday in the Malaysian

"You go out and play, hrv," she told him -

U.S. Davis Cup Team Soccer Tickets Is Hit by Defections

PHILADELPHIA - The United States' defense of its Davis Cup title appears to be caught between

clay and a hardcourt. Four of the best six U.S. players say they will not be on the team. with some of them citing the difficulty of squeezing in one week of play on grass between major U.S. hardcourt tournaments and the European clay court season.

'It's too much tennis for me, said Pete Sampras, the world's No. 2-ranked player, who plans to play in Scottsdale, Arizona; Indian Wells, California, and Key Biscayne, Florida, in the weeks before the March 26-28 World Group competition in Australia. He said he did not want "to fly across the world to play on grass" at a time when he is trying to oust Jim Couri-

er from the top ranking. Courier, Ivan Lendl and MaliVai Washington also said Wednesday they either have decided not to go or have been told they would not be on the team for the first-round competition.

Andre Agassi said Tuesday he had not committed to the team "at this point." Michael Chang, the other player in the top six, was not playing Wednesday in the U.S. Indoor Tennis Championships here and could not be reached for com-

Derrick Rostagno, serving eight aces, beat Courier, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1. Wednesday night in a first-round match at Indoor Championships. Sampras advanced with a 6-1, 7-5 victory over unseeded Tomas Enqvist, while Lendl beat Marcos Ondruska of South Africa, 3-6, 6-3, 6-

The U.S. Davis Cup captain, Tom Gorman, has suggested earlier in a New York Times report that he would pick Brad Gilbert and David Wheaton to play singles and Jim Grabb and Richey Reneberg for the doubles team in Australia.

Gilbert is ranked 24th in the world, Wheaton 48th. The United States won the 1992 Davis Cup, beating Switzerland in

Sampras said the U.S. Tennis Association will announce its

Selling Fast choices for the American team "in

The Australian team has not yet been selected. Players in the Key Biscayne final would not arrive in Australia until Wednesday morning and then have to play a match on a different surface on Friday. Then there would be another long flight to Europe, where they would being play on a

"The scheduling would be the toughest part," the eighth-ranked Agassi said in Scottsdale, Arizona. Three different surfaces in three

different time zones." Courier said he will not play for the team, but declined to explain why. "Just not going to do it." he

said. "Next question. Washington, ranked No. 17, said he would like to play for the team but has been told he will not. "I've

definitely heard that," he said. Lendi, a veteran of Davis Cup play for Czechoslovakia before he became a U.S. citizen last year, described himself as "very interest-ed" in joining the U.S. team. But he said he told Gorman, "I haven't been feeling 100 percent healthy
...so you might find someone who

can play better at the moment." In Melbourne, the Australian Davis Cup captain, Neale Fraser, said, "We'll play and plan our tactics on whatever team they will

In U.S. Are

NEW YORK — Tickets for some 1994 World Cup matches are selling quickly, according to the or-ganizing committee for the soccer tournament, and the telephone or-der line reported that the best seats

in Giants Stadium had sold out. Tickets for the first and second rounds are being sold in strips to insiders and those who requested mail order forms. In June, tickets will go on sale to the general public by mail and phone order.

"We are pleased to say that the response from the soccer community has been strong, and in many cases it is creating shortages in cer-tain price categories," said Scott LeTellier, chief operating officer of World Cup USA 1994.

expected to go quickly because that is where Italy will play two of its first-round matches if it qualifies. and its later matches if it finishes first in its group. Tickets to later-round matches

the quarterfinals, semifinals, the third place match and the final will be offered to the general public this autumn through a computerized "equal access" system.

If available, individual game tickets will be sold to the general public starting in February 1994. (AP, Reuters)



Bo Jackson working out at the Chicago White Sox camp.

Gretzky Gets Goal, Ending Long Slump

Guess what? Wayne Gretzky scored a goal.

Normally, that wouldn't be news. But the NHL's all-time leading scorer had gone 16 games — the longest drought of his career before scoring a goal in the Los Angeles Kings' 10-5 victory over the Minnesota North Stars on Wednesday night.

"I was happy that I scored so I can stop answering questions about it," Gretzky said. The position that I've put myself in, I'm going to gain a lot of attention, whether it be good, bad or indifferent. Obviously, just being myself I have a lot more pressure on me than most guys in this league. I've been able to understand that since I was a young kid and have accepted it."

Gretzky, only 49 goals behind Gordie Howe's 801 on the NHL's all time goal-scoring list had

all-time goal-scoring list, had missed the season's first 39 games with a herniated disc in his upper back. He had two goals Jan. 8, his second game, but then failed to score until Wednesday night.

"I think he was a little embarrassed when they announced that it was his third goal of the season," said the Kings' coach, Barry Melrose. "But he's a consummate professional. He scored tonight and that's the only difference."

Open Golf Championship.
Singh, Eric Meeks and Gary Webb of the United States and Kim Jeng.
Duck of South Korea shot 5-under-par 67 on the 6,941-yard course at the Royal Selangor Golf Club. Woosnam, of Wales, who is being paid a special \$200,000 appearance fee, was three strokes behind at 70. McNulty, of Zimbabwe, who is being

paid \$100,000, shot 71.

Cowboys-Bills Rematch in London

DALLAS (AP) — It won't be as good as another shot at the Super-Bowl, but the Buffalo Bills will get a rematch against the Dallas Cowboys in an exhibition game Aug. 8 in London.

It will be the Super Bowl champions' second trip overseas in as many years. Dallas began last season with a 34-23 loss to the Hondon Oilers in Tokyo. The Chicago Bears beat the Cowboys 17-6 in London in 1986.

 Georgetown University, which began playing football in 1887, will return to Division I competition after a 42-year matus by joining the new Division I-AA Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference.

in the field of 59 skiers with 213.3.

Carl Woodward of the United States has been suspended 18 months by the Swedish Baskethall Federation for using banned amphetamines. (AFP)

Ouotable

Ray Floyd on his physical fitness program: "It's an hour or two a day, and it isn't any fun. Any of us can tell you it's not something we look forward to. But if we're to be competitive with men much younger, it's something we have to do."

 Chi Chi Rodriguez on physical fitness: "I look at the animals. The alligator sleeps almost all the time. The turtle, when it moves, it moves very, very slow. You know what? The turtle and the alligator, they live longer than any other animals."

Johnson and the Seattle Mariners had to be intrigued when they submitted their salary arbitration figures and discovered they were exactly the same as those of pitcher Bob Tewksbury and the St. Louis

Both pitchers asked for \$3.2 million. Both were offered \$2.05 million. So when Tewksbury and the Cardinals divide the difference and settled on \$2,625 million last Saturday, Johnson and the Mariners decided that was a pretty good idea club had offered \$1.2 million.

bury made out better, getting the man Mark Grace and San Francisbigger raise. He made \$800,000 last year when he was 16-5 with a 2.16 earned run average. Johnson made \$1,392,500 and was 12-14 with a 3.77 ERA.

DeShields, who batted 292 for \$2,312,500 last year when he batted Montreal last season when he made \$302,500, accepted \$1,537,500. He had asked for \$1.9 million and the

and did the same thing on Wednes- Two arbitration cases were de- ed \$1.5 million by arbitrator Nich- team trainers and a few lans who In the long run, though, Tewks- Chicago Cubs beating first base- had asked for \$2.6 million. co prevailing over pitcher Jeff

Johnson and DeShields Sign, Grace Loses Arbitration Case

Brantley. Arbitrator Howard Block decided that Grace must accept the Cubs' offer of \$3.1 million for 1993. at the Chicago White Sox camp in Also settling was Montreal sec-rejecting the player's request for Sarasota, Florida, a day before ond baseman Delino DeShields. \$4.1 million. Grace made spring training officially starts.

> Brantley, who was 7-7 with seven saves and a 2.95 earned run average first base. His 40-minute session for the Giants last year, was award- came under the watchful eye of

> > WHATEVER

THAT

MEANS

That gave management eight vic-

Bo Jackson took a few more steps in his bid to return to baseball with an artificial hip, working out

Jackson, with a barely noticeable limp, ran the bases, took batting practice and fielded grounders at

Jackson, 30, underwent hip replacement surgery last April. He tories in the 12 cases decided so far. has spent almost a year getting ac-

customed to the plastic-and-metal prothesis in his left hip. He arrived in Sarasota on Monday and began drills designed to determine whether he will be able to play this year after missing the

entire 1992 season. Pitchers and catchers reported to Chicago's camp on Thursday, with the first workout is set for Friday.

HA HA! I

CAN'T WATT TO PLASTER

SOMEBODY

CALVIN AND HOBBES

BIGGEST

in the world.

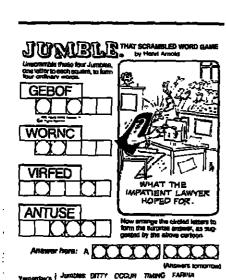
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HOW ARE YOU MAYBE YOU COULD GOING TO PICK IT UP TO RUIN MY LIFE. WHERE SOMEONE JI OTNI

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IS IT GETTING BORING IN HERE OR IS IT JUST ME?"

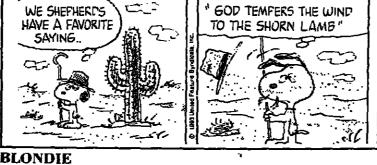


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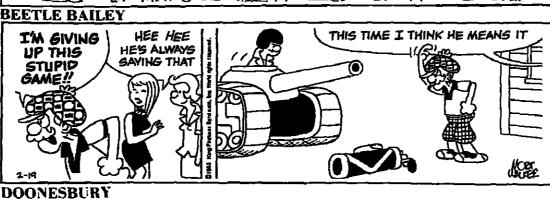
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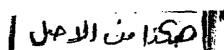






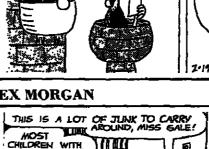


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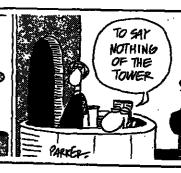






SIX OCLOCK AND TWE FOR THE WEATHER





REX MORGAN





SPORTS

Even Pros Can Need Psychologist's Help

NEW YORK —Twice in five months, Chuck Daly has taken his New Jersey Nets on the road to play the Detroit Pistons, and done more It is better the solution of the road to play the Detroit Pistons, and done more intense coaching of one of his former players than his current ones. Back in October, halftime of a preseason game in Ann Arbor, Michigan, was extended a good 20 minutes as Daly huddled with Dennis Rodman, who was refusing to put on his basketball suit.

Last Thursday, upon landing at Detroit Metro Airport, Daly rushed off to ask Rodman what in the world he was doing inside the Pistons' arena with a loaded gun, shooting baskets before breakfast the day before.

Daly and his former robo rebounder have a special rapport, which

speaks well of the coach, but raises a serious question of why Rodman's emotional health must in part be dependent on the Nets being in town.

On Page 68 of the National Basketball Association's 1992-93 official guide, there is a listing of the Pistons' administration, various coaches and Point legal counsels, vice presidents of sundry revenue-producing categories plus assorted essential personnel like team photographer. Nowhere does it mention anyone professionally trained to deal psychologically with Dennis Rodman daily, or whenever Chuck Daly is not available.

In recent years, NBA teams have realized the need for players to expand their muscular development but failed to recognize the importance of regular conditioning for the mind. Strength and fitness coaches are on every team's full-time payroll. Some teams, including the Knicks, have loose affiliations with sports psychologists, more or less a referral

Rodman, it was reported in the wake of the gun scare, agreed to get psychiatric help. In psych-speak, this is known as reactive therapy, as opposed to proactive, which is more aimed at the prevention of a serious problem than merely treating it. If some of the recent NBA cases indicate a trend, this reactive approach needs someone's proactive attention, and Commissioner David Stern would be a good place to start.

Not long ago, Orlando's Brian Williams said he was suffering from clinical depression and had attempted suicide by taking an overdose of pills. Miami's Willie Burton was hospitalized last season for depression. Several weeks ago, haunted by his own playing failures and the constant reminders in Boston that he wasn't worth the huge salary the Celtics were paying him, Sherman Douglas unlaced and removed his sneakers while sitting on the bench, then bolted the team.

THE LAKERS' Sam Perkins recently told a reporter for The Orange County Register that he, too, was extremely depressed. The admissional country resident into sion was on tape, but after it was reported, the team moved quickly into damage control mode, and soon Perkins was announcing that, contrary to what he had said, he was just one happy Laker.

What, exactly, are these teams trying to hide from, or cover up? That their players are vulnerable human beings? That many are overgrown cents, some from dysfunctional homes, and that they are struggling to deal with overwhelming celebrity and mind-boggling wealth?

The more money you make, the more you feel you have to justify it," said Frank Gardner, a psychologist who has worked with players from the Rangers and the Knicks. "Who wants to function every day when his work is critiqued in six newspapers, on radio and TV?

several teams, including the New York Rangers, which use psychologists proactively. He could think of no NBA teams that do at a time when the sport is booming, the resultant pressures are greater than ever and headlines scream of sex parties involving unheralded rookies to sex and gambling revelations linked to the sport's great-

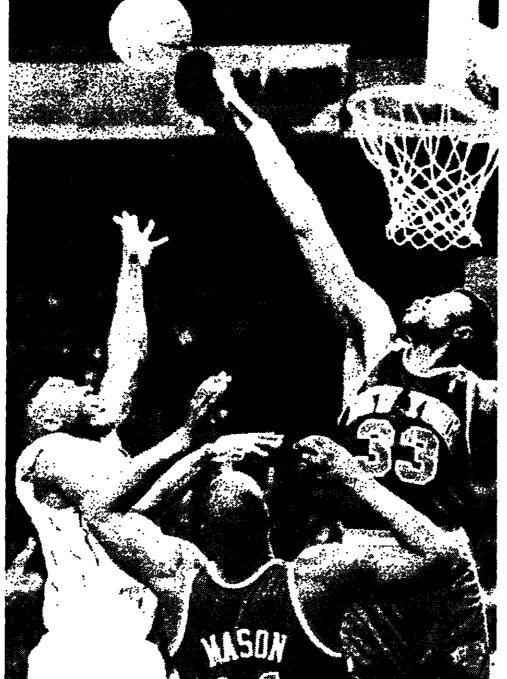
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NBA stars seem more and more like tennis players, millionaires be-fore adulthood, individuals transcendent of the Game.

Tennis players need, and usually seek, all the help they can get. In the NBA, where the most success-Pat Riley are covering the windows of the practice gym, allowing a trained professional to infiltrate the locker room may be perceived as too great a threat.

That's how the Mets' former manager, Davey Johnson, viewed the team psychiatrist, Dr. Allan Lans. But when Darryl Strawberry pulled a gun on his wife three winters ago in Los Angeles in a domestic dispute, it was Lans, the team's full-time, proactive psychiatrist, who rushed out West to persuade the player to seek the help he was so

Didn't anyone learn from that?



Surprisingly, Gardner reports, the sport of high sticks and goons has Patrick Ewing, blocking a shot taken by the Hornets' Larry Johnson, scored 43 points for the Knicks.

Ewing and Starks Show Hornets How It's Done

By Clifton Brown New York Times Service CHARLOTTE, North Carolina When the Charlotte Hornets set track-meet pace, Patrick Ewing and John Starks responded with a

remarkable finishing kick. Ewing had a season-high 43 in the Eastern Conference.
points. Starks had career highs in

It was an extraordinary s

New York into the Ali-Star Game break with the best record (34-16) It was an extraordinary showing

The NBA All-Stars on TV

tresse are use countries, and sugments, according to the National Basket-ball Association, in which Sunday's NBA All-Star Game will be telecase either live or on tape delay. The game, to be played in Salt Lake City, is to start at approximately 2300 GMT. Please check local listings for time and date of the telecast in your area.

Armenia, Russian TV; Austria, SportKanal; Azores, AFRTS; Belgium, BRTN/Sportnet; Bulgaria, BTV; Belanus, Russian TV; Crete, AFRTS; Croatla, TV Hrvatska; Cyprus, Lumiere TV; Czech Republic, CST/Screensport; atta, TV Hrvatska; Cyprus, Lumlere TV; Czech Republic, CST/Screensport; Denmark, Screensport; Estonia, Russian TV; Finland, Screensport; France, Canal Plus; Gernary, Vox/SportKanal; Greece, Mega Channel; Greenland, AFRTS; Hungary, MTV/Screensport; Iceland, Icelandic TV/Channel 2; Ireland, RTE/Screensport; Italy, TeleMonetCarlo; Latvia, Russian TV; Littuania, Russian TV; Luxenbourg, SportNet; Moldova, Russian TV; Littuania, Russian TV; Luxenbourg, SportNet; Moldova, Russian TV; Coreensport; Poland, Channel 1; Portugal, RTP; Romania, TVR; Russia, Russian TV; Slovekia, CST/Screensport; Slovenia, TV Slovenia; Spein, TVE 2; Sweden, TV3/Screensport; Slovenia, Screensport; Ukraine, Russian TV; United Klondom TV/Screensport. ssian TV; United Kingdom, ITV/Screensport.

ASSA/PACIFIC
Australia, TEN Network; China CCTV; Guam, ESPN International; Hong Kong, TVB; Indonesia, RCTI; Japen, NHK-DBS/JSC; Kyrgyzstan, Russian TV; Malaysia, TV3; New Zealand, TV3/Sky Network; Philippines, Repub. Broadcasting Systems; Singapore, SBC; South Korea, SBS, AFRTS; Talwan, TTV; Thailand, IBC.

AMERICAS AMERICAS

Argentina, Channel 9; Bahamas, ZNS-13; Barbados, ESPN International; Bolivia, Channel 13/ESPN International; Brazil, Bandairantes; Canada, NBC; Chile, Channel 11; Colombia, ESPN International; Costa Rica, Channel 11; Cuba, ARFTS; Dominican Republic, RTVD; Ecuador, Channel 2; El Salvador, Canal 4; French Guyana, ESPN International; Guatemala, ESPN International; Honduras, Canal 5; Mexico, Imevision; Nicaragua, Channel 2; Panama, Channel 2; Paraguay, ESPN International; Peru, Canal 13; Puerto Rico, Will; Trinidad, T&T TV; United States, NBC/TNT; Uruguay, Canal 4; Venazzela Venaziela Venaziela.

Angola, TPA; Bophuthatswana, BOP TV; Burkina Faso, TNB; Cape Verde, CVB; Gabon, Canal Plus Africa; Guinea Bissau, GBB; Ivory Coast, Canal Plus Africa; Morocco, M2; Jigeria, NTV; Sao Tome, STB; Senegal, Canal Plus Africa; Tunisia, Canal Plus Africa; Uganda, Channel 9 CTV.

MIDEAST/CENTRAL ASIA Azerbaijan, Russlan TV; Israel, ICP; Kazakhstan, Ruslan TV; Kuwalt, Kuwalt TV; Lebanon, Middle East TV; Oman, Oman TV; Saudi Arabia, Aramco Channel 3/Saudi TV; Tajikistan, Russlan TV; Turkey, Show TV; Turkmenistan, Russlan TV; United Arab Emirates, UAE TV; Uzbekistan

both points (39) and assists (13). by two players at the top of their Together, they led the Knicks to a scintillating come-from-behind vic-scored 57 of the Knicks 66 points scintillating come-from-behind vic-tory, 124-116, on Wednesday night in the Charlotte Coliseum, sending New York's last 17 points of the third quarter. And they made 24 of their 36 shots in the second half. Coach Pat Riley, who normally prefers a balanced offense, kept calling plays for Ewing and Starks until their arms got tired.

"It was pretty simple, we called two plays — John right, Patrick left," Riley said. "Patrick was awesome and John was making plays. There was no doubt who we were

going to go to."

For Ewing, it was the perfect way to head into the All-Star Game on Sunday in Salt Lake City. After

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

being outplayed by Charlotte's rookie center, Alonzo Mourning (35 points, 9 rebounds, 4 blocks) for two and a half quarters, Ewing responded with fury. And it was especially satisfying for Ewing to dominate Mourning, a fellow

Georgetown graduate.

Mourning, Ewing and Dikembe
Mutombo of the Denver Nuggets get together every summer to play pick-up games at Georgetown. But the matchup on Wednesday night turned into a lesson. Ewing was the teacher. Mourning was the student.

"He took the youngster to school," Starks said. "That's our whole game, inside-out. When Patrick is playing like that inside, it makes my job a lot easier. It makes everyone's job on the perimeter a lot easier. They've got to double-team Patrick, and that opens things up."

Charlotte had its biggest lead, 88-75, with 3:50 left in the third period. Mourning was having his way, and the Hornets' All-Star forward, Larry Johnson, could not be contained

But Ewing had yet to strike. And when he did, Charlotte's lead disappeared.

Down the stretch we had the plays we had to make," said Ewing, who made 20 of 32 shots from the field. "They couldn't double-team me as much with John hitting from the outside. I don't think I taught Alonzo anything."

Said Mourning of Ewing: "He's a very tough player with his back to the basket, but it wasn't Alonzo Mourning versus Patrick Ewing, it was the Knicks against the Hornets. We had them on the ropes, but we couldn't knock them out. We let the game slip through our fingers." The Knicks took the lead for

good on Hubert Davis's jumper that made it 96-95 with 10:15 left to play. Then with the Knicks leading 102-101, they went on a 7-0 mm that started when Starks made a driving lay-up while being fouled by David Wingate, then added the free throw. After a steal by Doc Rivers, who had four of his five steals during the final quarter, Starks got another lay-up. Ewing added a lay-up, and one could al-most see the Hornets begin to will They never got closer than 4 points the rest of the way.

"They scored on almost every play in the fourth quarter," John-son said of the Knicks. "They killed us offensively."

No one did more damage than Ewing and Starks. Now the Knicks, who have won nine of their last 10, can only hope that the All-Star break does not break their momen-

■ In other games, The Associated Press reported:

Magic 111, Nuggets 99: Shaquille O'Neal had 24 points and 18 rebounds, and Orlando used a 16point run to start the second half against poor-shooting Denver.

Bulls 114, Jazz 96: Michael Jordan scored 27 points in three quar-ters on his 30th birthday, then took the final period off in Chicago as the Bulls won for the seventh time

Heat 111, Pistons 107: Glen Rice scored 33 points and Miami withstood a late 3-point barrage to beat Detroit, handing the Pistons their 11th consecutive road loss.

Isiah Thomas played only a min-ute in the second half before leaving the Piston lineup for good with a strained Achilles' tendon. The Pistons also lost Orlando Woolridge, who fractured a hand against a backboard in the third quarter.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Seton Hall, Hitting Its Stride, Downs St. John's

The Associated Press

By Big East Conference standards, it has been a down year. Georgetown is not ranked. Neither is Syracuse, which is on probation. Connecticut has been a disappointment. So has Seton Hall. Until now. -

The No. 16 Pirates showed Wednesday night why some had projected them as a semifinal team in the NCAA tournament as they ied from a the second half and beat No. 25 St. John's, 95-85, in overtime.

Terry Dehere scored a careerhigh 41 points and became the conference's career 3-point leader as Seton Hall tied St. John's for first place in the Big East.

"Believe me, my gnys were trying to guard him, but he was just unbelievable," said the St. John's coach, Brian Mahoney. "We saw the Seton Hall team everybody's been wait-Dehere scored nine points as the

Pirates overcame a 65-51 deficit in the last 10:28 of regulation at Madison Square Garden. Dehere hit three 3-pointers in

long range. He set the Big East record with his 146th 3-pointer. "It just shows that hard work

really pays off," he said. "When you're shooting all alone in the gym you wonder when all this pays off." Seton Hall (19-6, 9-4) has strug-gled to be consistent this season, often playing a poor game after a

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

good one. St. John's (14-7, 9-4). made eight 3-point shots, one short for its 17th victory in 18 games. meanwhile, was picked to finish of the ACC record held by Dennis No. 9 Florida State 72, Nor ninth in the conference in a preseason coaches' poll. Shawnelle Scott led the Redmen

with 20 points and 19 rebounds. bert Cheaney scored 29 points and sparked an early spurt that led Indiana to its 28th straight home vic-

ference for the second straight year. ence loss in three years.

No. 2 Kentucky 87, South Carolibeat South Carolina (9-13, 5-7).

No. 3 North Carolina 80, Clear-Montross' 22 points. Chris Witney Scott, and finished with 24 points for Clemson (12-9, 2-9).

No. 5 Michigan 80, Penn State 70: Chris Webber scored 20 points No. 1 Indisea 93, Illinois 72: Caland Michigan (20-4, 9-3 Big Ten) and Michigan (20-4, 9-3 Big Ten) built a double-digit lead early and won on its first trip to Penn State. The Nittany Lions (6-14, 1-10) ing scorer, Bob Sura, and its top have dropped eight in row, their rebounder, Doug Edwards, both

tory, the longest streak in the nation. Illinois (15-8, 8-3) trailed by 21 points at halftime.

The Hoosiers (23-2, 12-0) are off to the best start in the Big Ten by 1272 1 and 1274 Indiana. any team since the 1976 Indiana (17-7, 5-4 Big Eight) handed Kansquad, which went 18-0 in the consas (20-4, 7-2) its first home confer-

Evans broke Steve Henson's na 66: Tony Delk scored a season-best 18 points for Kentucky (19-2, 9-2 Southeastern Conference), play-septiment of the first half. Evans finished with 13 rebounds as Wake Forest (17-4, 17-4), which is 241st 3-pointer early land 64: The ACC scoring leader, Rodney Rogers, got 28 points and made 6 of 10 3-point 13 rebounds as Wake Forest (17-4, 17-4). ing at home. Delk made five of six shots as the Sooners won on the 8-3 ACC) pulled away from a shots, with two 3-pointers leading road for the first time this season, three-point halftime lead at home. shots, with two 3-pointers leading road for the first time this season. an 8-0 run in the second half that and did it without star center Bryan

No. 8 Cincinnati 72, South Florison 67: North Carolina (21-3, 10-2 da 50: Nick Van Exel, Corie Bloomt ACC) beat Clemson for the 39th and Curtis Bostic keyed a 15-0 straight time at home behind Eric spree early in the second half and Cincinnati (19-2) won on the road No. 9 Florida State 72, North

Carolina State 71: Sam Cassell and Rodney Dobard each scored 18 points and the visiting Seminoles (20-6, 10-2 ACC), playing without two suspended starters, held on to win its seventh straight. Florida State was minus its lead-

suspended one game for missing classes. North Carolina State (7-14, 1-10) had won two in a row, its longest streak of the season. The Wolfpack made two 3-point shots in South Bend. Damon Key scored in the last 11 seconds, accounting 18 points for the Warriors who had for the close final score.

Rogers, guarded by three de-

fenders, made his first six shots. He had 13 points less than 10 minutes into the game. Maryland (10-12, 1-11) has lost seven in a row and 11 of including six straight to top 25

No. 11 Vanderbilt 87, LSU 66: Vanderbilt (20-4, 9-2 SEC) reached the 20-victory mark for the first time since 1974 as Bruce Elder got 21 points and Ronnie McMahan 20 at LSU (17-7, 6-5), which had been tied for the SEC West lead before losing its last four games against ranked teams by an average of 25 points.

No. 24 Marquette 69, Notre Dame 61: Marquette (18-4) held Notre Dame (9-13) to five baskets for 181/2 minutes of the second half lost two in a row.

Rule Problem The Associated Press MIAMI - Constantin Popa, the 7-foot, 3-inch (2.21meter) Romanian sophomore

7-3 Romanian

At Miami Has

center for the University of Miami, will lose his senior year of eligibility unless an NCAA rule is successfully appealed.

played a year at Fork Union Military Academy in Virginia.

Under NCAA rules, an athlete who competes in organized sports in the 12-month period after turning age 20, but before enrolling full time in college, loses a year of eligibility. Popa was 22 Thursday. He

turned 20 during the 1991 season at Fork Union. According to Bob Oliver,

the NCAA's director of legislative services, the rule has no exemption for international

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL **NBA Standings**

List Attitude

WESTERN CONFERENCE

orleade

New Jersey

Orleade

R. Willioms 6-13-3-15. Mutambe 6-13-3-15.

Jockson 11-25-3-25: O'Neol 16-77-77-14. Anderson 10-18-2-72. Skiles 5-13-9-21. Reboods-son 10-18-2-72. Skiles 5-13-9-21. Reboods-son 10-18-7-74. Mutambe 15). Orlande 33 (O'Neol 18). Assists—Deriver 19 (Pock 7), Orlande 29 (Skiles 19).

strong 6-16 2-2 15, Jordan 10-25 5-7 27. Re-bounds—Ufath 41 (K.Malone 9), Chicago 61 Major College Scores

EAST Suckneti 93, Novy 64 Colgate 73, Fordham 54 Georgetown 61, Villonova 52 Holy Cross 95, Lotoyette 68 Lehigh 72, Army 61 Md.-Bollimore County 77, Lovoic, Md. 62 Michigan 80, Penn St. 70
Mount St. Mary's, Md. 89, American U. 82
Nicopara 85, Siece 77, 207
Seton Holl 95, St. John's 85, OT
W. Virsinia 72, Marshall 65
SOUTH
Auburn 83, Mississippi 81, 77
Cincinneti 72, S. Piorida 30
Fiorida 94, Mississippi 47
Fiorida 81, 72, N. Carolina 51, 71
Furman 78, Apotachica 57, 81
Gennala 73, Alabana 76 oon 80. Penn 5t. 70

Furman M. Apparachian 31 of Georgia St. 89, Florida Atlantic 70 Georgia Tech 45, Richmond 60 Kantucity 87, S. Carolina 64 N. Carolina 80, Clemson 67 W. Alichigan 66, Ohio U. 51 Xovier, Ohio 74, Evansville

WEST
Housian 78, Texas A&A 5
Idoho 76, Sacramento St. 71
Peoperatine 78, Layola Morymount 66
Rico 84, Barylor 77
S. Ulah 87, E. Washington 67
S. Marry's Cot. 82, San Francisco 78
Texas Sauthern 183, Orol Roberts 89 HOCKEY NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE LES CONFERENCE
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37 15 5 79 241 194
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26 25 6 58 237 297
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Smythe Division | 172 246 174 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177 | 177

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Hull (41), Shanohon (25), Allifer (17); MacLean (15), Zajesukin (9), Lemisox (22) 2.
Shorts as good—31, Louis (on Terrer!) 6-15
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Hurtford 8 2—3
Khmyley (13), Audette (6), May (13), Preside (13), Sweeney (17); Verback (21), Yoke
(18), Sanderson (26), Shorts on good—suificide (no Burke) 13-78—28, Hortford (nn Fuhr) 16
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Rohlfulle (39), Gretzky (3), Cursen (26), McPines (11), Elik (13), Shorts on good—Los Angeles (13), McPines (17), Elik (13), Shorts on good—Los Angeles (17), Elik (17), Enterprise (17), Enterprise (17), Elik (17), Enterprise (18), Individual (18), Shorts on good—Ros Angeles (18), McPines (17), Enterprise (18), McPines (17), Enterprise (18), McPines (17), Enterprise (18), McPines (18), Enterprise (18), McPines (18), McPines (17), Enterprise (18), McPines (18), McPines (18), Enterprise (1 (13); Andreychuk (35) 2. Shots en 9001—Col-gury (on Potvin) 8-11-17—30. Toronto (on Ver-non) 18-4-9—31.

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Sundin (29). Ricci (19). Gusarov (6). Rucinsky
(14). Sakic (37) 2. Shets an east—Ottowa (on
Haxtoll) 10-8-6—24. Quebec (on Bertiniaume) TRANSACTIONS BASEBALL American Legge CALIFORNIA—Signed Gene Netson, pitcher, to minor legge contract. CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Acquired Kevin

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to 1-year contracts with Steve Shifflett, Doug Horris, Ed Pierce and Billy Brewer, pitchers; Lonce Jennings, cotcher; Bob Homelin and Phil High, inflet ers, and Kevin Kasiatski, autfleider PHILADELPHIA Agreed to 1-year tract with Todd Prost, column

National Sestembol Association
CHICAGO—Stoned Dorrell Walker, guard,
for remainder of season,
FOOTBALL,
National Featball League
DETROIT—Signed Don Raynolds, defen-

sive end. L.A. RAIDERS-Named Jim Hosiett linebackers coach.
MINNESOTA—Named Chris Foerster assistant offersive line coach. NEW ENGLAND—Signed Dean Caliguire.

Kansos City, IHL 5T. LOUIS-Sent Bret Hedicon, defense man, to Peorla, IHL WASHINGTON—Agreed to 2-year contract

CINCINNATI—Premoted essistant base-bell coach Bruce Gorden to head cooch, GEORGETOWN—Footboll beam will re-turn to Division I-AA as member at newly-formed Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference. Fired E. Scott Glacken, footboll coach. ILLINOIS—Named Greg Landry offensive coordinator.
ILLINOIS ST....Named Rick Greenspa

thistic director, LOUISVILLE—Named James Bell defen-

sive backfield coach.

MICHIGAN—Jock Weldenbach, othletic di-

rector, retired, effective Aug. 31. NORTH ILLINOIS—Named Frank Horvot women's secret cooch.

OKLAHOMA STATE—Named Vance Be ford defensive accordary cooch, NORTHERN ARIZONA—Nemed Bronco Menderhall defensive secondery cooch, Pra-moted Thurmond Moore defensive line cooch

SOCCER INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

King Ups Demands for Lewis Bout Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The signing of a contract for the scheduled May 8 title fight in Las Vegas between WBC heavyweight champion Lennox Lewis and Tony Tucker has been delayed because of financial demands by promoter Don King.
Under WBC rules, Lewis is entitled to 80 percent of the \$12.16 million purse for making his defense in the

challenger's home country. But Lewis's manager, Frank Maloney, said Thursday that King, Tucker's promoter, was demanding a 75-25 split.

The deadline for signing the contract had been set for Friday, but Maloney said it was unlikely the deal will be completed by then. He said the WBC had decided to vote on whether to accept King's demands.

Despite the wrangling, Maloney said, the fight should go ahead as scheduled. "The fight is not in doubt," he said. "Everything else has been agreed on."

"I'm sure Don King will come up with something else next week," Maloney added.
Riddick Bowe, the the WBA and IBF heavyweight

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champion, took off Wednesday night from New York on his around-the-world goodwill trip without knowing who his next opponent will be. Bowe's manager, Rock Newman, said that he had spoken briefly with Evander Holyfield's representa-

tive, Hammer, but that the discussion "didn't advance far enough for me to make an offer." Holyfield, who lost his title in November to Bowe and wants a rematch, reportedly spent Wednesday holding meetings in Atlanta as he attempts to assem-

ble a new group of advisers. "Where there is a phone, a deal can be made," said Newman, shortly before boarding a flight to Johannesburg with Bowe. "I really don't know. It could go either way." On his two-week trip, Bowe is scheduled to meet with Nelson Mandela, help distribute medical supplies in Somalia, meet with Pope John Paul II in Rome and

visit U.S. troops in Germany. Bowe's traveling party included his own film crew, a

personal photographer and a publicist, according to

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Cappuccino and Cursors

By John Boudreau Washington Post Service C AN FRANCISCO — Flat Top Slips into the cafe, a smoky bohemian scene with scruffy walls and posters announcing a protest against U.S. intervention in Somalia. Here, the clothing color of

like a poet. Flat Top immediately launches into wordplay --- on a computer. Fingers fly as he jumps into a coffeehouse electronic bulletin board. where cyberpunks and twentysomething slackers meet physicists and professors in fast-paced discussions of everything from the purity of God to the importance of their faces and steaming cups of

diterraneum in Berkeley, Warlock and live on the edges, roaming city Scar, a/k/a Bill Woods, has found streets and coffeehouses and his computer paramour, Ultra Crab, on this misty winter night. After playing verbal tag for an hour, the two arrange a coffeehouse rendezvous. "You can create your own persona," Woods, 24, says. "I do this three times a day. I'm not much of a flirt in person, but I am on this thing!"

Flat Top, otherwise known as old writer, explains the rush people get when they tap into the offbeat network called SF Net: "The anonymity of this opens people up. It gives people a liberty."

The computer age has crashed the cafe culture. San Francisco's coffeehouses, once the creative playground for Kerouac and Ginsberg, will never be the same. Each café computer is built into a low table with an inlaid keyboard and is tied into others in 20 other coffeehouses around the fog-shrouded city and in Berkeley. A plastic cover, dubbed "keyboard condom" in neispeak, protects the keys from sloshing cups of cappuccino. Eight minutes of computer time goes for 50 cents. The network, also available to home subscribers through monthly subscriptions, has about 900 regulars, nearly half of them

plugging in from coffeehouses. Unlike other electronic billboards, SF Net is accessible to anyone who happens to wander in off thing to happen to democracy in a never see each other.

long time," says Wayne Gregori, the system's designer, sounding serious. "It embraces people who are at the lower end of the economic strata."

There's an underground feel to SF Net. Netters go by an eclectic array of names: Splat, Estro Gen, Felonious Monk, Earth Blossom, choice is black and everyone looks Jungle Goddess, Amadeus ("Twitching and liking it") Asmodeus. Prince Romeo, Kat Eyes and Kat Mandu. Even Dan Quayle makes an occasional appearance.

Huddled over the café machines, this new breed of computer networker looks trancelike amid hipsters reading Sartre and Camus, being anarchistic and "transcending reality." java. Many netters are young slackers who, disenchanted with society, Across the bay at the Caffe Me- have checked out of workaday life "couch surfing." sleeping in friends' living rooms.

"This is a '90s version of the '50s beat cafés with the poetry readings and bongo drums," says netter Aleister Crowley, 40. Crowley, wearing his beret pulled down against the cold, is a Berkeley street-corner psychic. "You can be whomever or whatever you want to be. We have a 14th-century pope who comes on now and then."

The flow of conversation is endless. A young man rants about un-responsive San Francisco women: Do I need to buy a motorcycle and get my eyebrows pierced? Or do I stop eating until I get that 'cute emaciated guy' look that seems so popular?" A group of women debate the ethics of sleeping with a friend's lover. A woman writes a friend's lover. A woman writes a remembrance of her dead father.

Netters can hook into numerous topical conversations: politics, philosophy, the environment, astrology, metaphysics and, of course, books and poetry.

The most popular service is the nonstop, live "chit-chat session," in which several dozen people flail and flirt with each other in a barrage of stream-of-consciousness typing. Netters participate in numerous dis-cussions simultaneously, as well as private chats not open to others on-line. It's a world of non sequiturs. There's even "computer sex." graphthe streets. "It's the most important ic dialogues between people who

Dario Fo Wades Into the New World

By Ken Shulman

NAPLES — He has been both a domi-nator and innovator in Italian theater for 42 years. He is the author of more than 70 stage dramas and is Italy's bestselling playwright abroad. His plays have been performed in 52 countries. Yet the statistic of which Dario Fo seems proudest is the number 40, representing the times he has been dragged into court by someone who took umbrage at his biting social and

"The most amusing legal case was one in which I was challenged to a duel," says a

I had the good fortune to grow up in a world where nearly everyone was a jester or a storyteller.'

fatigued but amiable Fo in his dressing room at the Bellini Theater in Naples. It is half past 8. "Johan Padan e la Descoverta de le Americhe" (Johan Padan and the Discovery of the Americas), the threehour, one-man show that the 66-year-old actor-author has performed nearly 350 times over the past two seasons, is scheduled to begin in 30 minutes.

"The man was a colonel, and was evidently so offended by a remark about the military that he challenged me to a duel," Fo said. "I happen to be the former judo champion for all of Lombardy, so I said, Fine. I accept your challenge, and I propose that we fight with our bare hands, unarmed. Evidently, the colonel did a little investigating, because I never heard

from him again."

Born in 1926 in the town of Sangiano on the shore of Lago Maggiore. Fo studied painting and then architecture, leaving university just a few credits short of his degree to pursue a career in theater. He attributes much of his talent for caricature and mime — as well as that of provocation - to the sights and sounds of his child-

"I had the good fortune to grow up in a world where nearly everyone was a jester or a storyteller," he says, standing up to remove his coat and scarf. "Sangiano was a town that lived by night, with poachers going out at night to fish with lights, with glassblowers from Spain and Czechoslovakia returning from the evening shifts. There were the game wardens, and the

police as well. The town was full of bars and restaurants, and these restaurants were always full of people. Only 20 percent of the population was Italian. It was an exceptional place, a crucible of culture squeezed into a very small space."

A gifted actor with the rare capacity for adapting his performance to the rhythms and sensibilities of his audience, Fo is one of the few performers who can make a stage appear crowded when performing aione. Tall, animated, possessing a sharp, beaver-toothed smile that he flashes to illuminate the irony of his monologues, he has consistently played the fool, allowed and otherwise, both on and off the stage. Since 1952, when he established his first theater company with two other young actors. Dario Fo has made a habit of rushing into satires of topics, including the Resurrection ("Mistero Buffo" -- Comic Mystery Play, 1969) and the corruption of the Italian government ("Morte Acciden-tale di un Anarchico," Accidental Death of an Anarchist, 1970), areas where most mainstream Italian actors and authors still fear to tread.

It is a stance of bravery, and bravery at a price. The 6-foot-2 (1.88-meter) actor has been hauled off a stage in handcuffs in Siena for having mocked Lyndon John-son, then president of the United States. He has been locked in jail overnight in Sardinia for refusing to allow the police into the theater during his company's re-

In 1962, he and his company seemed to have hit the jackpot when they were hired to perform a weekly 10-minute sketch on the state-owned RAI-TV's Saturday night variety show "Canzonissima." Two weeks into his contract. Fo stormed off the set after the show's producers suggested that he tone down some of the more piquant observations on political corruption and the malia. Fifteen years would pass before he and his company returned to television. In 1968, Fo decided to abandon traditional city theaters and to stage his dramas at union meetings, occupied factories, social centers and even at sections of the

Italian Communist Party. "There is such a colonial atmosphere around traditional theater," Fo said in a 1970 interview. "We wanted to break that barrier. Instead of the bourgeois appropriating the language and gestures of the proletariat, we wanted to show the proletariat that they too possessed culture and

It was an exceptional moment, both for



Former judo champion of Lombardy Dario Fo discovering America in three hours.

Fo and for Italian theater. For more than a decade, people who had never set foot in a theater came to watch Dario Fo. But there was also a price to pay. In the early 1980s, allegedly on the prompting of the Italian Foreign Ministry, the U.S. State Depart-ment refused to grant Fo an entry visa on three occasions when the actor had scheduled an American tour. He was finally allowed to enter the United States in 1985.

Although Fo has since returned to city theaters, "Johan Padan" is composed in a decidedly anti-colonial key. Written in 1991, it tells the story of a young man from the plains of Lombardy who flees the Inquisition in Venice, lands in Seville, and signs on for Colombus's third journey to the Americas. Speaking in an imaginary language composed of dialects from Lom-bardy. Venice, Castille, Catalonia. Provence, Naples and Arabia, Fo's Johan Padan describes how he was captured by an indigenous tribe that fattened him up in order to eat him, how he saved that tribe from attack and became a shaman, and how he eventually organized a large-scale armed resistance among the "Indios" against the invading Spanish.

Ironically, Fo had not planned to compose a new play; Johan Padan, he says, was a character that insisted on being

"I had been invited to Seville by the organizing committee of the Exposition to talk about staging my play 'Isabella, Tre Caravelle e un Cacciaballe' " (Isabella, Three Caravels and a Tall Tale, 1963). Fo explains on stage in the 20-minute comic routine that precedes his play.

"Evidently, they didn't like my version of Queen Isabella, because as I described the play they took off their shoes and threw them at me. They were all left shoes too. I guess that was prophetic as well, because with this play the left finally

Ken Shulman is an American writer

PEOPLE

Has Oscar Nomination Blown a Deep Secret?

Have Academy Award nomina-tors spoiled "The Crying Game" game? The Irish thriller, a sarpise art-house hit, collected six Academy. Award nominations. Warning: If you haven't seen the movie you may not want to read any further. But "Crying Game" fans will understand why the selection of Jaye Da vidson as best supporting actor could rain the shocking plot twist. The director, Neil Jordan, conceded that the nomination had made the revelation a "fait accompli," but the distributor, Miramax Films, is trying to keep lips sealed. "I'm begging." Harvey Weinstein, co-charman of Miramax, said in a call to The Associated Press. "You're not hurring me financially. You're mining the movie for audiences."

Michael Jackson's interview with Oprah Winfrey has given his record sales a boost. His "Dangerous" at burn has flown off the shelves, with 60,000 copies sold last week, compared with 8,000 the week of Jan. 10-17, according to SoundScan sales figures. "Dangerous," which debuted at No. 1 on Dec. 14, 1991, is also climbing back up the Billboard 200. After bottoming out at No. 149 in November, it reached No. 26 this week. Whitney Houston's "I Will Always Love You" has become the longest-running No. I pop single of the rock era. It will be No. I for the 14th week on the next Billboard pop chart.

□6 - 3-23 The Washington Opera will present an opera by Dominick Argento based on the life of Rudolph Valen-tino next season. Martin Feinstein general director of the opera, said that for the title role he was looking for a handsome, well-built singer able to hit a high C and dance the tango. "The hunt for Valentino is now on," he said.

Brent Scowcroft, former U.S. national security adviser who played a key role during the Gulf War, has been awarded an honorary knight hood by Britain. Queen Elizabeth II will present the award at Bucking-ham Palace on March 17.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 7, 9 & 13

New York Times, edited by Eugene Malesh

WEATHER

North America Tokyo will have sunshine and pleasant weather Com-

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12 Players for 15 "Dracula" 17 All-inclusive

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32 Not agin 35 The Little

28 Commend

21 Dark vellov 25 Type of bucket 26 DOWNCAST?

36 Churchill's sign

46 An Oscar winner: 1931-32

63 Pierre s.st. 56 Opus by Horses

BOOKS

In an effort to search out what he

THE PUZZLE PEOPLE: Memoirs of a Transplant

By Thomas E. Starzl. 364 pages. \$24.95. University of Pittsburgh. Reviewed by

Myra Sklarew

T HOMAS STARZL writes early in his 'Memoirs:' 'At a meeting in Capri not long ago, I was asked by an Italian journalist, 'Do you think that in the next decade a puzzle man with a heart, liver and pancreas taken from other human beings might be feasible?"

Starzl, an international pioneer in the field of transplant surgery, responded with examples of multiple transplants that had already taken place, and predicted that surgeons would perform "more com-

plicated combinations in the near

Later, however, lingering over the journalist's question, Starzl concluded that his answer had been

rest of the body had to change in many ways before the gift could be And, he points out, "patients

"The Puzzle People: Memoirs of a Transplant Surgeon," part auto-Starzi's attempt to provide a con-text for the thrust of his life in

"It was not just the acquisition of a new part or parts," he writes; "the

were not only the only puzzle people . . . being forged." Physicians too underwent change because "the lives of others were in their hands."

biography, part documentary, is transplant research and his account of the path that he forged. Retrac-

prise, Starzl discusses the history of ransplantation, its major players, his mentors and the legal and ethical issues surrounding the transplantation of organs.

> calls "the riddle of striving." Starzl begins his story with his childhood in LeMars, Iowa. At his family's newspaper, where he worked as a youngster, he observed the manual dexterity of the

> printers. "If in the 1930s I wanted to teach a class of surgeons economy and precision of movement, the print shop of a small town in Iowa would have been a good place to start," he writes.

Another surgeon's lesson can be found in Starzi's description of his father's "love of translating ideas to real structure." His father's inventions included a machine to ing the steps of a 35-year enter- perform photoelectric engraving alive 29 years later.

and an oxygenator made from a

A Latin scholar who once considered the priesthood, Starzl went on to get a medical degree from Northwestern University and a doctorate in neurophysiology. He then joined the surgical training program at Johns Hopkins Univer-

Starzl began his pioneering re-search in kidney transplant in 1962 at the University of Colorado. A host of preliminary goals had to be met — better anti-rejection therapy, improved means of organ procurement and preservation, more efficient tissue typing — to perform successful transplants.

Starzl performed human kidney transplantation on an identical twin, circumventing the problem of

What is clear in this memoir is the restless energy that led Starzl from his Iowa childhood, where he was a "missile looking for a trajectory," to his chosen work, and the culminating discovery - confirmed last year - that donor recipients may truly be puzzle peo-

New DNA fingerprinting techniques showed that cell material from the transplanted organ migrates throughout the body of the recipient, a development that Starzl believes may one day offer the possibility of reducing the need for anti-rejection medications.

The reviewer is a professor of literature and author of the "The Science of Goodbyes," "Altamira" and "Like a Field Riddled by Ans." She wrote this for The Washington Post.

By Alan Truscott

RELATIVELY new idea that **A** is gaining in popularity is the Continuous Pairs. It was introduced at the 1990 world championships, and gives a prize for overall performance in a series of minor ames at a tournament. This is now being tried in American tournaments, and the Continuous winner at the Tri-State Regional Championship last month was Joan Dziekanski of Manhattan, New York. who works at the Beverly Club.

On the diagramed deal she held the East cards, with her husband, Paul Dziekanski, in the West position. Her opponents bid themselves to one no-trump when outnum-bered in high-card points, a risky thing to do when vulnerable.

A heart lead to the ten was won

spade nine. West made a good play by putting up the jack, leaving South to wonder about the location of the queen. South might have won the king, in the hope of scoring five tricks in the suit, but made the

right decision by ducking.

BRIDGE

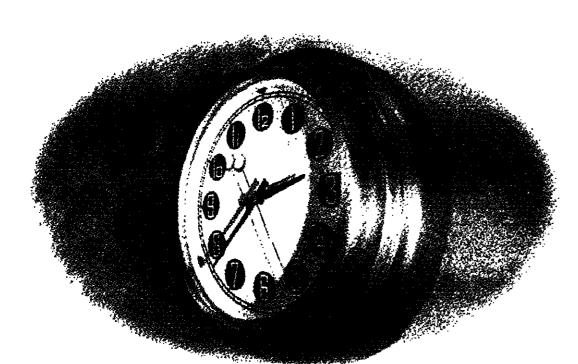
West cashed the diamond ace, looking for a clue, and was not sure about the meaning of his partner's four. He tried the club nine, and East took the ace and returned a heart. West took two heart tricks 492 and now worked out that his partner held diamonds, and the defense took eight tricks without South's having to judge what to do in spades.

The moral is that light thirdhand opening bids are risky when vulnerable. Most experts would choose to open with the North by the queen, and South led the hand, but if they fail to find a spade

fit they can expect to suffer the same fate as North-South did: mnus 200, the kiss of death in matchpoint play.

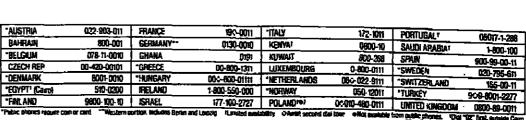
A K 10 4 2 SOUTH (D)

West led the beart five.



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